

# Murdoch final offer of £50m to end dispute

By a Staff Reporter

A new £50 million offer which could end the 17-week-old dispute over the News International move to Wapping, east London, was made by the company yesterday. Mr Rupert Murdoch, the chairman, made it clear that it was the final offer after a weekend of secret talks with the leaders of the five unions concerned.

The revised five-point offer would give four weeks' pay for every completed year of service, with a ceiling of £155 a week and a minimum payment of £2,000.

The unions would also be given the entire premises in Gray's Inn Road where *The Sunday Times* was formerly printed. Previously only part of the building was on offer. Discussions over union recognition would be postponed for 12 months and the company also made it clear that no dismissed worker would be barred from future employment possibilities with News International.

Speaking on behalf of the five unions concerned, Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, said they were not prepared to endorse the offer but accepted it was final and would put it to their members for a decision.

Mr Murdoch told a press conference after two days of secret negotiations with the leaders of the five unions concerned, *Sogat '82*, the NGA, EETPU, the AEU, and the NUJ, at a hotel near Heathrow Airport, that obviously he hoped they would accept the improved offer.

The deadline set for the initial offer was not extended and expires on Friday, or until June 6 for a ballot of union members to be completed, provided balloting started by Friday.

Mr Willis said later they accepted that it was Mr Murdoch's final offer and would be submitting it to their members immediately. They made it clear it fell far short of some of their key demands.

notably the re-employment of dismissed workers at Wapping, and said they would not be recommending it as such to the members - it was up to them to make a decision.

Mr Murdoch said the offer would lapse on May 30 or on completion of any union ballot taking place at that time. He said the compensation

MAIN POINTS OF OFFER

- Four weeks' pay (with a ceiling of £155 per week) for each completed year of continuous service with a minimum of £2,000
- No dismissed worker would be excluded from future employment opportunities with News International by reason of his or her dismissal
- The question of union recognition at Wapping and Glasgow would be reviewed after 12 months from today
- The unions would be given both the front and rear buildings at 200 Gray's Inn Road for the purpose of producing a newspaper
- News International would withdraw the various legal actions against the print unions begun earlier this year

payments had been thereby increased from an initial offer of £15 million to £50 million.

Asked about future employment prospects of dismissed workers he said: "We are now fully staffed with a new labour force but we expect in the future either to expand Wapping or to open a new plant in the north of the

country. We will consider applicants for any vacancies strictly on the basis of merit, there will be no preference given or special lists or anything like that."

Mr Murdoch said he considered the offer an extremely high price to pay for bringing the dispute to an end but added: "We want to get on with the job, hopefully we can put all of this behind us. I think the unions accept that this is the limit in terms of both time and money."

Pressed to comment on the question of union recognition at News International plants in a year's time he said: "We are going to review that with an open mind." Again he was asked to confirm that he would make no further offer if this one was rejected, he said: "That's it. I am catching the next plane home."

At a separate press conference a few minutes later, Mr Willis said the negotiations had begun on Sunday and that he and Mr Murdoch had joined them yesterday.

"We are all absolutely clear it is the final offer of the company and now it is up to the unions to decide their response," Mr Willis said. He said the unions leaders would not be recommending it but their members would be told it was the final offer.

"We have sought to get additional amounts of money and indeed the amount was increased twice during the negotiations. A major ingredi-

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Mrs Thatcher with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, after talks in Jerusalem.

## Election proposal rejected by Israel

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister who is responsible for the military rule in the occupied territories, yesterday virtually ruled out Mrs Thatcher's idea for electoral elections among the Arab population there.

Mrs Thatcher had put forward her suggestion in a speech at the Knesset on Sunday evening in which she urged the Israeli Government to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

But Mr Rabin, who saw Mrs Thatcher here early yesterday morning, said afterwards that "elections are unheard of in the Arab world". He said it would be a strange thing if the first elected mayor in the whole Arab world was in an area under Israeli control.

Mr Rabin, according to British sources, did not say this to the Prime Minister during their meeting. He had concentrated on explaining how the battle against terrorism helped the Arab population and what Israel was trying to do to improve the quality of life in the territories.

The Israeli Government claims that moderate leaders are afraid to come forward for fear of being assassinated by terrorists.

Mr Rabin had tried to convince Mrs Thatcher, who takes over the overall presidency of the EEC from July, that Europe should do more to provide the money and help needed to improve living standards in the territories.

The meeting was described as "friendly and thorough", with the Israeli minister doing most of the talking. Israeli officials said they had been surprised that Mrs Thatcher had come forward with an idea which she must have been advised was not going to win the support of the Israeli Government.

Undeterred by this, however, Mrs Thatcher told the influential Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Knesset yesterday afternoon that she wanted to everything possible to try to help bring about negotiations for peace.

It was wrong, she said, to do nothing to help produce moderate leaders simply because terrorism existed.

One person who publicly welcomed her idea was Mr Rashad Shawa, the deposed Palestinian Mayor of Gaza. He was one of eight moderate Palestinian leaders who had dinner with Mrs Thatcher last night at the British Consulate in East Jerusalem.

Between them they had drawn up a memorandum setting out the steps they want to see taken to reach a peaceful solution and to improve the living standards of the people in the territories.

## Call for computer record of crime

By Stewart Tandler Crime Reporter

A radical expansion of the controversial Police National Computer which could improve police efficiency by creating a central computer record of major and minor criminal activity plus the potential for automatic fingerprint recognition is being debated by chief constables and the Home Office.

But the proposal, in a Home Office strategy paper now before members of the Association of Chief Police Officers, will cause anxiety within the civil liberties lobby and among Opposition MPs.

For the first time minor offences and cautions would be computerized and the paper opens the door to the use of the PNC as the base for a national police intelligence system.

Such systems have been investigated by a number of police forces where information, sometimes about individuals without records, has been gathered and computerized from manual records kept by officers known as collators. The systems have been criticized because records have been found to be nothing more than unsubstantiated gossip.

Whether or not the expanded PNC includes an intelligence input it would be connected to a number of other computer systems outside straightforward police use. At present the PNC is only used by the police and the system is exempted from data protection legislation.

One of police officers' association committees on crime policy is reported to have accepted the plan for the centralizing of records. Eventually the strategy paper will go to Home Office ministers once all police views are canvassed.

The PNC paper was developed by a Home Office study team looking at criminal information systems strategy in the areas of criminal records, crime reporting and intelligence at a time when the PNC is shortly to receive replacement equipment.

The PNC, based at Hendon in north London, has been steadily expanding since it was founded in 1972. At the moment it includes details of 32 million vehicle owners; over 300,000 stolen vehicles and 450,000 chassis or engine numbers; 4.7 million names of convicted criminals; basic details of 3.3 million fingerprints and an index of disqualified drivers.

The PNC is run by a board of management which includes the police and Home Office representatives. Terminals have been set up in many police stations and an officer can make contact with a terminal operator by radio or telephone with a query. The operator

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## Sun causes holiday trips chaos

Returning Bank holiday motorists and daytrippers combined to cause long traffic tailbacks on many roads across Britain yesterday, the busiest day for holiday traffic this year.

Police and motoring organizations called on drivers to be patient to avoid accidents as roads leading to coastal resorts were jammed in the morning by outgoing traffic and blocked in the evening by people returning home.

The worst affected areas were in the South-east, where the Automobile Association reported tailbacks up to 10 miles long in Kent and Sussex, as people headed for the beaches at Brighton, Hastings and Margate.

"The sun has drawn people out like a magnet," a spokesman for the RAC said. "Many though have had to spend longer than they expected sitting in traffic jams."

There were also heavy traffic in Yorkshire as motorists headed for Scarborough, and in South Wales at Barry Island. The Yorkshire Dales, the Lake District and other beauty spots around the country also had many visitors.

The Surrey County Show caused further problems for motorists at Guildford. The AA said there were snarl-ups at Southdown because of the Essex Air Show.

The London Weather Centre said that Britain's east coast had the sunniest day with temperatures reaching the high 60s (F). Colder, windier weather with showers kept many people indoors on the west coast, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

England won the one day Texaco Trophy cricket match against India at Old Trafford yesterday by five wickets.

The Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship was won by Roger Davis of Australia who beat Des Smyth of Ireland at the third extra hole of a sudden-death play-off on the

Continued on page 2, col 7

## British clash over Kremlin offer on nuclear arms talk

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The future of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent loomed as a central issue at the next general election after more than three hours of talks in the Kremlin yesterday between a parliamentary delegation and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The meeting, which involved Lord Whitelaw, the Deputy Prime Minister and Mr Dennis Healey, shadow foreign secretary, was the most high-ranking between British representatives and Mr Gorbachev since he took power in 1985. During it, Mr Gorbachev pressed his request for bi-lateral negotiations between Moscow and London on nuclear arms.

He said that this would be outlined in a personal letter he is sending to Mrs Thatcher.

While Lord Whitelaw hinted at a subsequent press conference that the Conservative Government would have no part in talks which envisaged the elimination of Britain's deterrent, Mr Healey seized on the offer as the key point of the meeting and clashed openly with Lord Whitelaw's views.

Mr Healey also made clear in remarks after the Kremlin session - noted both for its affability and length - that he was seeking private talks in Moscow with senior officials to discuss Labour's stand.

Mr Healey is widely expected to make another visit here with Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, before the next election.

"Mr Gorbachev said he would make an agreement with the British Government. We hope very much he is successful. If not, we will make it," Mr Healey said. He had argued that the Kremlin's offer of "equivalent" reductions in the British and Soviet arsenals coincided with Labour's own defence policy.

The Labour approach is dismissed as naive by many senior US officials had stressed apprehension in advance of the British trip that Mr Gorbachev might use it to further exploit differences between Washington and its NATO allies, seen by the Americans as the main thrust of the Kremlin leader's so-called "charm offensive" in Europe.

Lord Whitelaw last night stressed positive aspects of Mr Gorbachev's approach, which included a new approach to the chemical weapons talks in Geneva and a strong desire to hold a second summit with President Reagan.

Although the meeting was taken to indicate a further boost to Anglo-Soviet relations, the Soviet side was able to offer no firm date for the planned visit to London of Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Foreign Minister.

"We stayed to the end until we had put out the fire. Then we came downstairs and were taken away by ambulance. We were in a bad condition."

Pravda said: "The rebellious nuclear giant has not yet surrendered. It is still dangerous. The means to defeat it were at hand and victory was sure."

It quoted Mr Lev Voronin, a Deputy Prime Minister, as saying that radiation levels were falling by 5 per cent every day but remained abnormally high near the reactor.

Leading article, page 13

ed by his response. But he hope he will announce a big initiative to help Africa."

The one sour note to spoil the jubilation of the world's biggest sporting event was the poor response in the United States, where Sport Aid clashed with the Hands Across America appeal to benefit the nation's poor.

While the cabinet of Ougadougou led thousands in

120 degree heat, Australians ran in the dark and camels raced in Timbuktu, only 4,000 people ran in New York where Sudanese athlete Omar Khalifa, who had carried a torch from a refugee camp through 12 European capitals, lit a flame outside the United Nations building.

"I think America has demonstrated it the largest island in the world," Mr Cater said. Two new fund-raising schemes were announced by Sport Aid. Mail order medals for those who took part in yesterday's run will be available from a Bath, Avon, company for £5, and a first-day cover of four stamps, franked in the Isle of Man at the time of the run, will be sold for £3.

Follow-up events will include a football match with Britain playing the Rest of the World in August.

## Chernobyl death toll rises to 19

Moscow (Reuters) - The death toll from Chernobyl now stands at 19, a senior Soviet scientist said yesterday, almost after the nuclear accident.

Academician Yevgeny Velikhov, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences, said the figure comprised the two people who died in the accident itself and 17 who died later. About 300 others were injured.

Pravda printed what it called "fragments" written in hospital by victims, some of whom were "no longer with us".

It acknowledged that it was the world's worst nuclear plant accident, an assessment made by Western experts soon after it happened.

It gave an unnamed worker's description of the accident. He was near the reactor control centre when he heard a strong jet of steam, but he thought nothing of it and went for a break.

"At that moment - explosion. I rushed to the window and there immediately followed the next. I saw a fireball rising above the roof of the machinery department of the fourth unit."

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## Tomorrow

### Heads they lose?

Set by the problems of the teachers' dispute, by local politicians and by understaffing in schools, Britain's head teachers are finding the pressures too stressful

### Portfolio Gold

● The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition resumes today after the Bank holiday with £4,000 to be won. Details of how to apply for a card are on page 3. Portfolio list, page 20; rules and how to play, information service, page 16

## On This Day

On May 27 1941 the German battleship Bismarck was sunk after a chase of 1,750 miles from Bergen harbour, Norway, following the sinking of HMS Hood from which only three men survived Page 13

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## Garda informer on arms dumps shot, IRA says

By Richard Ford

A man who is believed to have informed police about an arms haul hidden in the Irish Republic has been shot dead by the Provisional IRA.

"Franko" Hegarty, his hands tied behind his back and tape covering his eyes, was found with a bullet shot wound to the head on an isolated road 50 yards from the Co Donegal - Co Tyrone border near Castlebar on Sunday night. Since disappearing from his home in the Shantallow area of Londonderry six days ago

Hegarty was a driver for a former quartermaster of the Provisional IRA in Londonderry and had told police about the arms which were intended to re-equip units throughout the north.

The Provisional IRA said yesterday that Mr Hegarty had been taken from Londonderry for his own safety after the arms find. He lived in a house at Stratingbourne, Kent, with his "ministers" next door.

The IRA said that under questioning he admitted being recruited as an informer seven years ago for an initial pay-

ment of £400 and £25 a week, which was paid when he met his contacts in Limavady and the Protestant Waterside area of Londonderry.

The statement added that Mr Hegarty had returned to Londonderry recently, believing he could convince the Provisional IRA that he was not responsible for the discovery of the weapons in the republic but under interrogation had admitted his involvement.

Yesterday neither the dead man's parents nor Mrs Dorothy Robb, with whom he lived,

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## Civil Servants accused of blocking scheme for education vouchers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Civil Servants have been accused of preventing the introduction of education vouchers, an idea abandoned when Sir Keith Joseph was Secretary of State for Education and Science.

The use of education vouchers would reduce the power and prestige of Civil Servants because they would transfer spending control from officials to parents, according to an article in today's issue of the magazine, *Economic Affairs*.

The magazine of the Institute of Economic Affairs contains five articles on the voucher system, in which Civil Servants at the Department of Education and Science are accused of obstructing reform.

The proposal, which entails giving parents a voucher for the cost of their child's education, to spend at the school of their choice, is gaining support

from the radical right of the Conservative Party. Mr Rhodes Boyson, MP for Brent North and a former minister, is a strong advocate and backbench MPs are joining him in support.

Dr Keith Hartley, director of the Institute of Social and Economic Affairs, at York University, said the vouchers restrict the role of bureaucrats and change their traditional property rights over budgets and discretionary behaviour.

He said: "Teachers will also oppose vouchers since they redirect spending from bureaucrats and professional groups to parents, with implications for changes in established working practices, standards and attitudes to the curriculum."

Consumers are the potential winners: bureaucrats and interest groups with an income involvement in the current arrangements are the potential losers.

Civil Servants at the DES objected to a plan for a voucher experiment submitted by the Friends of the Education Voucher Experiment in Representative Regions (Fever).

In refusing to evaluate the idea formally officials said there were difficulties that must be resolved by advocates of the vouchers before the idea could be assessed further.

Sir Keith was persuaded that vouchers would be impractical, costly to introduce and would cause administrative difficulties.

Sir John Barnes, a lecturer in government at the London School of Economics and vice-chairman of Kent County Council, said that these objections could have been dealt with if outside people had known about the DES debate.

He said a minister more decisive and less thoughtful than Sir Joseph might have given the issue more support.

## Last pupils at a lost school

Mrs Pamela Spearling's anxieties are the symptoms of a trauma which will become increasingly common during the next few years, statistics translated into a mother's abiding bitterness.

"My daughter loved school. She was always doing sports, out with friends. Now she's had to move to a larger school it's changed her whole personality. She doesn't want to go to school, she's quiet, some days she won't go unless I walk her to the gate. Even a year after Nightingale closed she is only just beginning to settle."

The economic imperatives of a slump in children numbers forced Redbridge council to begin shutting down her 13-year-old child's school only eight months after she started there as a first-form pupil.

Nightingale comprehensive was unlucky. When Redbridge education committee decided in October 1983 that the secondary schools system had to shrink, they launched a huge public consultation on four options for cutting back pupil places across the borough.

They conducted a Harris opinion poll, which returned a strong verdict against abolishing comprehensives and returning to a selective system.

But in May 1984, the council agreed that two comprehensives, Nightingale and Fairlop, would have to close and entries to eight of the remaining 14 schools reduced. The plans received government approval eight months later, and the borough's schools are now in the throes

of disruptive change. Even with the council will find itself with 1,500 more pupil places than it needs early in the next decade.

Unfortunate geography decided Nightingale's fate. Its catchment area, bordered on one side by the M11 motorway and the borough boundary on the other, could not expand. Most pupils, the council decided, would not have to go too far to attend one of the two neighbouring schools, Wanstead and Woodbridge.

That did not prevent parents mounting a strong campaign to fight the closure. Mrs Gillian Saunders, one of Nightingale's parent governors, said: "I really thought we would win. We had such a good case. I still believe that, when pupil numbers pick up again in eight or 10 years, Redbridge will have to re-open Nightingale."

Children in the lower three years left Nightingale last year, leaving only those who had already begun examination courses. Mrs Saunders's daughter will leave the upper sixth form next month, and her son will be among the last group to leave the school next

summer after sitting O levels.

Mr Michael Wootton, Nightingale's head teacher for 11 years, said: "Of course there's no concealing the fact that everyone was bitterly disappointed, and clearly there is a quite serious problem of staff morale."

"Even though we expect that everyone who wants to transfer will be redeployed, it won't be the same as going to a school which you chose, and it chose you. And obviously there is a formidable temptation for some of them to leave before Nightingale shuts next July, which could naturally affect teaching for the pupils who stay on to the end."

He admits similar feelings on his own part. Nightingale, built in the 1950s period of rapid expansion, had only completed its final phase of building extensions the year before the closure threat loomed.

In the end, Mr Wootton said, "it is a straight clash between those who have to provide the best education at the minimum cost, and those who have to believe in building up the quality of an individual school. Everything that a head wants to do, along with teachers and parents, is positive. It is depressing to try to make progress against the tide of recession."

So, while many hundreds more heads around the country will be going through his experience, Mr Wootton says he will probably be seeking early retirement rather than another school in which to end his career.

## Servants to get £2.5m as sisters drop claim

The three sisters of a millionaire renege have decided not to contest a will which left the bulk of his estate, including one of the world's best collections of English ceramics, to two faithful servants.

In a will published on Saturday, Mr Thomas Burn, who died a bachelor in January 1985, aged 77, left nearly £2.5 million to be shared between his head gardener, Mr James Newman, aged 66, and his assistant Mrs Monica Houghton, aged 60.

Mr Newman, who served Mr Burn from 1960, and his assistant because their late employer's main companions after the death of Mr Burn's mother in 1971. They have inherited the Tudor manor house at Ross Lench Court, near Evesham, Worcestershire, 55 acres of parkland and a collection of ceramics worth more than £1 million.

Mr Burn's three married sisters, who threatened to

contest the will, have decided to drop their objections because the costs of fighting a legal battle were too great.

According to the former servants, none of the sisters visited Mr Burn after their mother's death 15 years ago. Mr Burn did not leave his sisters anything from the family fortune, amassed by their father during the First World War.

"Mrs Houghton and I are both delighted it has ended this way," Mr Newman said. "My wife and I intend to go on living in the manor."

The two former servants have decided to auction the ceramics collection and some antique furniture at Sotheby's in July to help raise money to pay tax costs.

Mrs Houghton, a widow, lives in the village of Inkberrow, near by, where she runs the estate's nursery gardens.

## Shop manager accused of fourth murder

A fashion shop manager accused of murdering three homosexuals and trying to kill two other men faced another murder charge when he appeared yesterday at Camberwell Magistrates' Court, south London.

Michael Lupo, aged 33, of Sydney Mews, Chelsea, west London, was accused of killing an unidentified man aged about 62 who was found strangled near Hungerford Bridge in London on April 18.

Mr Lupo, who has been held at Brixton police station since May 16, has already been charged with murdering Mr Anthony Connolly, aged 26, an unemployed waiter who was found strangled on April 4, and Mr James Burns, aged 37, a railway worker found strangled on March 15.

Mr Lupo is also accused of killing Mr Damien McCusky, aged 22, a hospital worker who was found strangled on May 16, and attempting to murder two other men on March 10 and May 8. The alleged offences were committed in London.

Mr Lupo made no application for bail and was further remanded in custody until June 9.

## Public views palace damage

Parts of Hampton Court Palace, closed since the Easter Monday fire eight weeks ago, re-opened to the public yesterday.

The outside area of the south front of the palace was re-opened as clearing up work, expected to last four months, continued. Full restoration of the fire damaged wing is likely to take four years.

## Portfolio Gold

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## Americans without a towering fear of travelling



American tourists relishing the Yeoman Warder's commentary at the Tower of London yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

By Alan Hamilton

Several citizens of Greenville, North Carolina, took the view that their neighbours Lyman and Carolyn Daughtrey were quite mad to take their summer vacation in Britain this year. Were not anti-terrorist troops surrounding London's Heathrow Airport with a ring of steel, and was there not an armed policeman on every street corner? Of course there was, they had seen it on the television news.

On the second day of their three-and-a-half week holiday, Mr and Mrs Daughtrey and their niece Lisa Hyton, from Virginia, were soaking up the history of the Tower of London yesterday, relishing the over-rehearsed commentary of the Yeoman Warders and still looking for a loaded weapon other than the ceremonial pommies of the Guards. The threat of terrorism had never entered their heads.

"Those people back home who said we should not go were generally people who had never travelled. We have been to Britain once before, we have been planning this trip since Christmas, and we never had any thought of cancelling it," Mr Daughtrey, an industrial engineer, said. "We never saw anything on television to put us off."

His wife concurred. "We took a World Airways scheduled flight from Baltimore, and it was so full that everytime you went to the bathroom the other passengers tried to take your seat."

Miss Hyton had a less happy experience; her British Airways flight was so underbooked that it was cancelled, and she had to wait for an alternative flight to London.

The Daughtreys, proudly displaying their £25-a-head "Open To View" ticket, that admits them to a huge variety of historic monuments and

National Trust properties, said that in their west London bed-and-breakfast accommodation, all but one of the eight other guests were American; the odd man out was a Mexican. During their holiday they planned to hire a car to visit Dover, Winchester, Stratford, and the Scottish Highlands. They said they loved Britain for its history, West End theatres, and exceptionally friendly natives.

They were far from the only Americans shuffling their way through the Jewel House yesterday and gazing at the winking facets of the Star of Africa diamond and marvelling at gold plate nearly four hundred years old. But they were greatly outnumbered by impenetrable Swedes, earnest Dutch, and ill-behaved French schoolchildren. No firm figures are available, but a survey poll of Yeoman Warders of The Tower indicated that overall numbers were well down on last year.

The Daughtreys were not the only Americans to arrive in London at the weekend. One hundred US travel agents were flown in by the British Tourist Authority and subjected to an impassioned seminar by a Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard on how the number of London's armed police had actually been reduced in recent months.

Their host, Mr Dick Batchelor, BTA marketing manager, said yesterday: "We told them that the British were alert to terrorism but not paranoid about it. We said the British were puzzled by Americans' fears about coming here, because we had always regarded Americans as being particularly open-minded."

"Their friends were surprised that they had come to Britain when they were not forced to, but they were delighted to find that everything was normal."

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## Directors criticize the law lords for meddling with tax legislation

By Gavin Bell

Industry chiefs have criticized judges in the House of Lords for encroaching on the functions of Parliament by making or amending tax law, and called for legislation to reassert the supremacy of Parliament as the sole law-making body.

The Institute of Directors, in a report published today, said that an apparent trend by the law lords to make tax law in the guise of interpreting Acts of Parliament had created widespread uncertainty and was contrary to essential freedoms enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

"Of late, there has arisen a trend in the House of Lords to usurp the function of Parliament and to remould legislation by a disregard of rights conferred by legislation, which

have been utilized by taxpayers to reduce their liabilities to taxes imposed by other legislation."

Citing recent rulings by the law lords, the report said: "The intention to assume Parliament's function of making or amending tax legislation is clearly stated."

That process did not rely, as did Parliament, on electoral approval or accountability, but upon the power of the courts "in a manner which overrides legal rights conferred by Parliament upon its citizens."

That new approach was the underlying reason for uncertainty which was felt to pervade the UK tax system. "Thus many practices or situations, which have been agreed by both the (Inland)

Revenue and taxpayers to have known results, could now, it seems, be held by the courts not to have those results."

The report called for legislation to restore parliamentary supremacy in law-making. It stopped short of suggesting that the judicial function of the House of Lords be abolished.

It also proposed that a joint working party of experts from the Inland Revenue and the representative bodies be set up to consider an acceptable form of fiscal legislation.

The institute praised the Inland Revenue for being much more open and willing to consult than it used to be, but said there was room for improvement.



Volunteers counting the cheques and credit-card pledges for Sport Aid in London yesterday have been working in shifts since last Friday, and are expected to take three weeks to complete the task (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

## History suffers in air show crash

Aircraft enthusiasts were yesterday counting the cost to British aviation history of the crash of a Meteor and Vampire jet at the Mildenhall Air Show on Sunday.

The Meteor, which crashed in a ball of flame, was understood to be the last example flying of the world's first jet fighter, which saw service in

the Second World War.

The Vampire, which plunged into a field after the two planes had apparently touched wings during a low-level manoeuvre, was in service in the 1950s.

A spokesman for the United States Air Force, which organized the show, said: "So far as I know these two planes

were the only flying examples of the Meteor and Vampire left. They are irreplaceable and it is very sad that they have gone."

An inquiry was under way yesterday to establish the cause of the air collision, in which two Royal Air Force flyers in the Meteor were killed.

## Canned milk takes on fizzy drinks

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

UHT milk in ring-top cans may not be everyone's idea of tempting refreshment, but the Milk Marketing Board has high hopes that it will prove a popular alternative to cola and other fizzy drinks.

A trial marketing scheme has been launched through

Cliffords, an Oxford-based dairy and, if successful, the new product will be launched nationally later this year. A number of other dairies are said to have expressed an interest.

At present about four pints out of every five are sold in

bottles and the rest in cartons. But the difficulty with bottles and cartons is that they are not easily carried around and therefore do not quite match the image the industry has been trying to foster for several years, of a quick, convenient drink for athletes.

## Alternative energy: 2

### Cash flow halts cheap power from waves and tides

In the search for inexhaustible supplies of energy, successive British governments have looked at the largest single source and then shied away for financial reasons. In the second of a three-part series, Pearce Wright, Science Editor, looks at the possibility of harnessing those sources: the tides and waves.

During his spell as chief scientist to the Department of Energy six years ago, Sir Hermann Bondi fostered an approach to the future of Britain's energy supplies that he called the "insurance philosophy".

He regarded support for the "renewable energy sources" as insurance against, and in his view the unlikely event of, the nuclear programme failing to deliver a safe and inexhaustible supply of energy.

A rational argument underlay the policy which flowed from that philosophy. It was assumed that the research and development for each of the renewable energy sources would be fully explored before, and indeed if, it was necessary to call in the insurance.

If Sir Hermann's foresight had been followed through, Britain would be better placed now for exploiting the renewable forms of power.

The premiums at the beginning of this decade were small. Less than 1 per cent of the money spent on research into energy went into the renewable types.

But that was long before the "Chernobyl factor" entered the equation.

Moreover, the Department of Energy welshed on part of the premium last July when Mr David Hunt, Under Secretary at the Department of Energy, announced the decision to halt the small grant on pioneering work on wave energy. He said it had been decided to "back winners".

Four months later, on November 13, 1985, the world's first wave energy power station came into operation. Energy of the waves was captured, converted into electricity and delivered as light and heat into the homes of people living miles from the sea.

But that wave power station, which incorporated developments perfected in Britain, was opened near Bergen, in Norway.

In principle, wave energy could provide Britain with more electricity than that at present available from all existing power stations.

The other source from the oceans would be tidal power. Tidal power differs significantly from other renewable energy sources, because it cannot be built up in small increments — as, for example, a "wind farm" — might be developed.

Earlier this month a list of 17 possible tidal power schemes for the UK was submitted to an expert meeting at the Water for Energy Conference, in Brighton.

The details came from studies for the Government and for the Severn Tidal Power

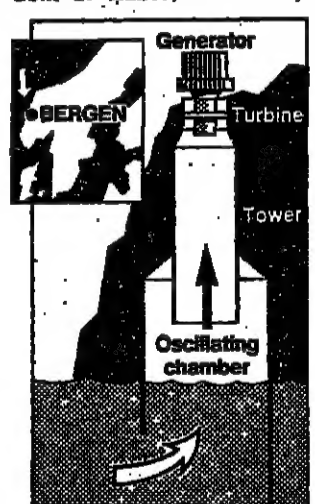
Group (consisting of Robert McAlpine, Wimpey, Taylor Woodrow, Balfour Beatty, GEC and NEI). The work was done by Binnie and Partners. They made cost analyses for the different sites.

Two designs were considered for a barrage across the Severn. One would have the prodigious capacity of 13,500 megawatts (equivalent to six modern coal-fired or 12 Sizewell-type PWR stations), and the other was also immense but with a smaller capacity of 7,200 megawatts.

The cost of electricity delivered from these tidal power stations was 4.3p per unit for the first and 3.7p per unit (a kilowatt hour) for the second.

Comparable prices were possible, according to the study, from schemes spanning the Mersey estuary, Morecambe Bay or a site at Padstow in Cornwall. But they were only a fraction of the capacity of the schemes for the Severn.

Compared with the sizes for tides coming up the Bristol Channel, the only existing commercial tidal power station, at Rance, in Brittany,



looks modest, giving 240 megawatts of electricity.

But it produces the cheapest electricity in the world. Yet when it came into operation 20 years ago, the scheme was considered as something of a white elephant. That was a view when oil cost a handful of dollars a barrel.

In spite of the current plunge from \$30 to \$12 a barrel, tidal power schemes on either the Severn, the Mersey or one of the other sites must be the best known way of securing future economic energy supplies in the UK.

Because of recent neglect, wave power needs more development. It is therefore a medium-to-long-term source of renewable energy.

Hesitation over tidal power rests mainly on the large sum of money for its development. Studies of schemes across the Severn have been made for more than 30 years.

The most ambitious plan, to construct a barrage between Brean Down to Lavernock Point, was costed at £7,000 million, and recommended in a report in 1981 by a team led by Sir Hermann.

Recent technical and financial studies of both sites have been made for the Government, and a decision is awaited.

Tomorrow: Fusion

## 5,000 pigs killed

More than 5,000 pigs at seven farms have been slaughtered in Britain's worst outbreak of swine fever for 15 years, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

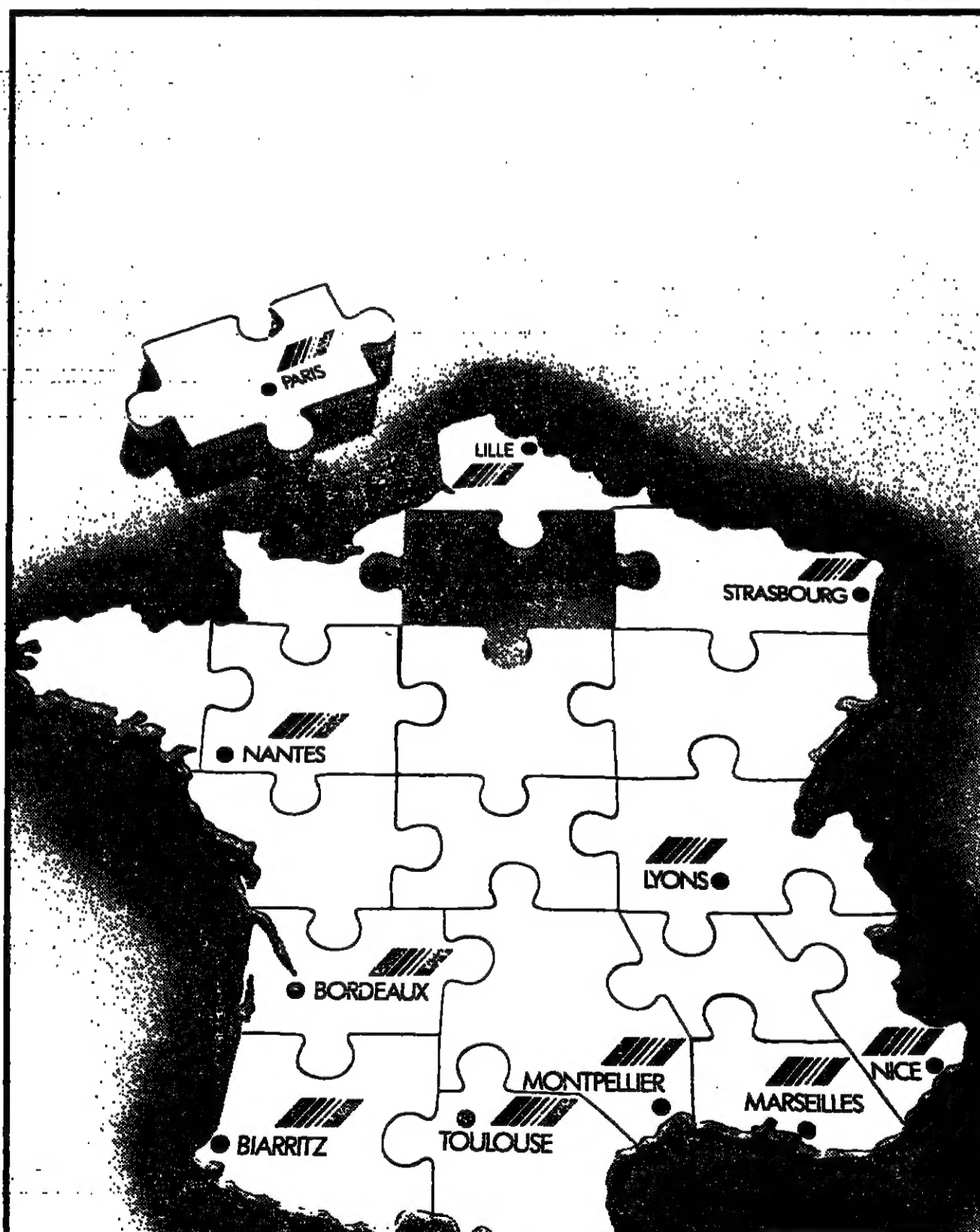
The highly contagious disease has been confirmed at four farms in the Tewkesbury area of Gloucestershire, one in Shrewsbury, Shropshire, one in Hereford and one near Wakefield, South Yorkshire, means a 15-day ban on the movement of pigs and a com-

plete ban on exports. A further 10km ban has also been imposed, with licences being issued for any movement of pigs.

The source of the disease has been traced to a Gloucestershire market earlier this year. Ministry officials said they were containing the outbreak, but it could have a serious effect on exports.

Breeders yesterday called for tougher controls on imported meat to prevent disease.

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## Israeli Cabinet orders police to check on activities of spy chief

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Israeli police have been instructed to investigate the activities of Mr. Avraham Shalom, head of Shin Bet, the Israeli counter-intelligence agency.

The order to carry out the investigation was reluctantly issued by the inner Cabinet at the request of Mr. Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General. Details of the inquiry are not being released for security reasons. But according to an uncorroborated report broadcast by the ABC network, which named Mr. Shalom, it involves suppressing evidence and influencing witnesses at an inquiry into the death of two Palestinians.

The two men died hours after being taken prisoner by the Army on a bus they had helped to hijack to the Gaza Strip in April 1984.

Two of the hijackers and an Israeli girl soldier died when the bus was stormed by troops led by Brigadier-General Yitzhak Mordochai.

The other two members of

the gang died hours later after being handed over to the Shin Bet.

A disciplinary hearing into the deaths ended with only minor censures being given out, but three Shin Bet members were subsequently dismissed.

One of these three went to the High Court where his secret evidence was being passed on to the Attorney-General.

Last Friday the Attorney-General informed the Cabinet that he intended opening proceedings against a senior official.

Permission was granted, but Mr. Haim Bar-Lev, the Police Minister, made it plain in a radio interview yesterday that the Cabinet had urged the Attorney-General to drop the case.

"This is not a simple criminal affair but a matter affecting state security," he said. Mr. Zamir, in another interview, said that leaked reports about the case so far "in do

way describe the gravity of the facts or the great danger to the foundations of law and democracy in Israel."

He said that ministers should not consider it just a matter of security but of basic democratic values.

Some of the strongest opposition to an investigation came from Mr. Ariel Sharon, the Trade and Industry Minister and former Defence Minister.

He said yesterday that the Government of Israel was responsible for waging war against terror and had to be allowed to decide the policy to use.

The Government should not be dictated to by officials, but should in fact dictate policy to the officials.

"I regret to say that self-destruction has become the accepted norm here in recent years," he said. "In this instance it is not a matter of the survival of law and democracy but one of danger to the very survival of Israel."

## Colombia goes to Barco by a landslide

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas, the Liberal Party's triumphant candidate in Colombia's presidential elections, has scored a sweeping victory of landslide proportions.

By the time all the results from Sunday's voting in a country twice the size of France are collated later this week, projections suggest that Señor Barco will finish with about two million votes more than his Conservative opponent, Señor Alvaro Gómez Hurtado.

Certainly, it appears that Señor Barco has achieved the biggest victory in Colombian electoral history.

A surprisingly high figure of eight million voters turned out to exercise their democratic right. That is about 60 per cent of the estimated electorate of 14 million which, in turn, is about half the population.

Yesterday the respected Bogotá newspaper *El Tiempo* projected the final result as 4,710,687 for Señor Barco and 2,797,193 for Señor Gómez.

In mid-evening on Sunday the Conservative candidate saw the writing on the wall, with the Liberals then already more than one million votes ahead, and made a brief but dignified TV speech conceding defeat.

Señor Barco, a technocrat who will take office on August 7, pledged that his government would work to create "a more equal and just society".

Yours truly, place in a carnival atmosphere without violence.

The incumbent President Belisario Betancur Cuatrecasas, a Conservative, said the election confirmed Colombia's place as "one of the oldest and most mature democracies on the Latin American continent."

The election, he said, was "a victory for all Colombians and a victory for peace."

His Defence Minister, General Miguel Vega Uribe, made the same point, hailing the election as "a triumph of democracy over subversion."

There was more than a modicum of irony there, since President Betancur's bold bid to forge peace with the nation's various guerrilla groups during his four-year term often brought him into conflict with the armed forces.

## Unesco rejects observer ban on Britain

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) has defeated a move to deny Britain's request for observer facilities following its withdrawal from the organization in December.

The decision by the 49-member executive came after a long and heated debate behind closed doors.

The continuing resentment caused by Britain's decision was clear in the board's proposal that the independent British auditors, who have been used for auditing Unesco's accounts for the past 36 years, be replaced.

The present auditor, Sir John Downey, who is the British Comptroller General, had his mandate renewed in 1983 for another six years.

But the board has decided that the UN external audit service should take over the auditing of Unesco's accounts until the Unesco general conference has had a chance to review the matter at its next meeting in 1987.



Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas and his wife acknowledge the cheers of supporters in Bogotá after his victory in the Colombian presidential election.

## Man in the News

### Technocrat approved by US

From Our Correspondent, Bogotá

The hard part for Señor Virgilio Barco Vargas, landslide winner of Colombia's presidential election, will start in August when he takes office. After that, judgment may be possible on the defensive billing of him by the Liberal Party's campaign headquarters as "a bad candidate who will make a good President."

Señor Barco, aged 65, is a technocrat and considered rather dull and uninspiring. A politician he is not. But, according to his supporters, his proved ability as a cool, calm administrator with an obsession for efficiency is just what this potentially extremely rich nation needs at a time when the economy is dramatically on the upturn.

But doubts persist. The Liberals' highly respected elder statesman, ex-President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, questions whether he has "the necessary qualities of leadership".

Other critics claim he is a weak figure who, once in office, will be manipulated by his close ally, ex-President Julio César Turbay Ayala. Although Señor Barco's own integrity has not been questioned, there is disquiet over the political debts he may have accumulated in his quest for the presidency.

Such judgements are extremely premature. Four years ago the then President-elect, Señor Belisario Betancur Cuatrecasas, a Conservative, was supposedly ripe for manipulation by his party's right wing.

However, once in office he proved to be his own man, steering a distinctly leftward course at home and abroad, taking Colombia into the non-aligned group of nations, spearheading the Contadora Group's peace initiative in Central America, and boldly bidding for peace with the nation's various guerrilla groups in an effort to end the vicious cycle of political violence that has plagued Colombia for decades.

Under Señor Barco, Colombia will assuredly veer to the right and relations can be expected to improve substantially with Washington, where President Betancur's persistent criticism of the Reagan Administration's support for the Contras in Nicaragua often rankled.

Señor Barco has strong and long-standing ties with the United States. He was educated in the United States, has a US-born wife, and according to uncorroborated reports at least some of his four children have US citizenship.

He has also served in the two key diplomatic posts traditionally considered to be stepping stones to the presidency; as Ambassador in London and in Washington (twice). He has also served as a director of the World Bank.

As President, Señor Barco will have two considerable advantages which Señor Betancur never enjoyed; a built-in majority from his own party in Congress and a buoyant economy.

But he owes his electoral victory to negative factors rather than his own virtues.

The Liberals have always been Colombia's majority party and this time, unlike 1982, they went into the elections united. But unity was achieved not by Señor Barco's political skills but by deep-rooted fears of the Conservatives' controversial right-wing candidate, Señor Alvaro Gómez Hurtado.

## University riot toll in Nigeria rises to 15

Lagos (AP) — Eleven students shot by police during disturbances at the teaching hospital of the Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria died of their wounds over the weekend, bringing the death toll to 15.

The university has been closed indefinitely while Nigeria's military chiefs of staff investigate the causes of the unrest.

Reports say the trouble centred on the objections of university authorities to male students entering female dormitories.

## Rebels give up

Quito (Reuters) — A group of left-wing Ecuadorian guerrillas have released unharmed Señor Enrique Echeverría, the senior official they had held for five days, and surrendered to government troops.

## Long haul

Honiara (AP) — The Solomon Islands' Prime Minister, Sir Peter Kenilorea, said it will take the Solomons 10 years to recover from destruction caused by Typhoon Namu, which left at least 101 people dead and 90,000 homeless.

## Death by fire

Seoul (AFP) — A university student who set himself alight in an anti-government protest last month has died in hospital, the third victim of self-immolation in a month.

## Van tragedy

Jakarta (AFP) — The driver and all eight passengers of a mini-van died instantly in a head-on crash with a bus.

## Drug fight

Bangkok (AFP) — Burma is to receive \$10.2 million (£6.8 million) from the United Nations for a substitution crop programme to reduce opium production.

## Red letter day

Berkeley, California (UPI) — The American Communist Party will publish a nationwide daily newspaper on June 3 for the first time in its 67-year history, using new technology pioneered by papers like the *Wall Street Journal*.

## Passport crackdown in Berlin

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

West Germany and three Western powers with occupation rights in Berlin yesterday met in Bonn to discuss an incident on Sunday in which diplomats from several Western countries, including West Germany and Italy, were stopped from crossing to the Western half of the divided city after refusing to show their passports.

It is expected the Western powers — the United States, Britain and France — will raise the issue with the Soviet Union as the co-occupying power of Berlin, because to raise it with East Germany would be to recognize its claim on the city.

Last Thursday the Government of East Germany sent a letter to embassies and diplomatic missions in East Berlin saying that from Sunday they would have to produce passports to cross the border. Previously, they had only to show the border guards an identity card issued by the East German Foreign Ministry.

It was understood yesterday that the change did not apply to American, British, French and Soviet diplomats, but that their countries still had "occupation" rights in the city, which has remained unchanged since the end of the Second World War.

But despite the tendency of the "occupiers" to minimize the importance of the change and privately point out that the East Germans are likely to soon abandon the requirement to show passports, the East German ruling was causing them concern. They fear it may be used as a precedent to limit their access in the future.

Diplomats in East Berlin from Nato countries were also understood to be assessing the situation yesterday.

The development arises out of East Germany's periodic attempts, which have been going on for decades, to get East Berlin recognized as the capital of the East German communist state.

The United States, Britain and France argue it is an occupied city pending the peace treaty — still not finalized — which would settle all outstanding territorial questions arising from the Second World War.

They recognize it as an area occupied by the Soviet military government and not as the capital of East Germany.

Because of similar disputed points of international law, West Germany has a "standing representation" in East Berlin rather than an embassy. East Germany has a mission of similar status in Bonn.

Yesterday a busload of children of West German diplomats were allowed across the border to go to school in West Berlin.

## Peace pact eludes Guatemala five

From John Carlin, Esquipulas, Guatemala

The five Central American Presidents returned home yesterday from their weekend summit in Esquipulas, having signed a declaration committing themselves to further peace negotiations and having agreed to the creation of a Central American Parliament.

But they had failed to resolve any of the basic difficulties that existed before they met.

In a document named "The Declaration of Esquipulas", the Presidents of Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica expressed their common desire to sign the long-awaited Contadora peace treaty, a move which officials at the summit said was a statement of Central America's desire for a degree of independence from Washington's military approach to the problems.

But the Presidents also acknowledged that differences still existed, above all on the vexed question of arms control.

According to Nicaraguan officials at the summit, President Ortega made it clear that he could not commit himself to a reduction in his Army, the biggest in Central America, while Washington continues to finance the Contra rebels and while the threat existed of an American invasion.

Clearly, no progress was made on this point, which explains why a June 6 deadline set for the signing of the Contadora treaty is unlikely to be met.

The agreement to create a Central American Parliament, the most substantial achievement, was described in the declaration as a mechanism to fortify the process of dialogue, but also to try to reach consensus on the definition of "democracy", this being a "fundamental element" for peace.



The Labour Party leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, who is in India on a nine-day tour, visiting yesterday the 17th-century Red Fort in Delhi with his wife, Glenys.

## Patchy end to East-West meeting

Geneva — The 35-nation Bern conference on improving East-West human contacts closed yesterday without fulfilling the high hopes engendered by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's "spirit of co-operation" remarks at the Geneva summit last November (Alan McGregor writes).

"We got a lot of bits which have to be sewn together into a patchwork quilt," Sir Anthony Williams, leader of the British delegation, said.

After Western and Soviet bloc delegates had criticized each other's final drafts — incorporating some compromises — representatives of neutral and non-aligned countries moved to break the impasse with a take-it-or-leave-it draft of their own, some provisions being compatible with points in the other two.

They advocated simplified regulations for travel for family reasons, including family reunions; an end to interference in mail and the cables; speedy travel formalities in cases of serious illness or death.

The conference, which opened on April 15, was part of the process initiated by the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. The second conference to review compliance with the Act began in Vienna in November.

England and clapped and cheered when she told them: "Ashkelon doesn't get a very good press in the Old Testament. I seem to remember it saying 'Don't publish the news in the streets of Ashkelon'. Today we have got good news and we are publishing it in the streets."

Mrs Thatcher then moved on to lunch at the Weizmann Institute, which last year set up the Margaret Thatcher Chair of Chemistry.

The luncheon speeches went on so long there was scarcely time for the drive back up the hill to Jerusalem where the Knesset's powerful foreign affairs and defence committee was waiting to interview her.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, who accompanied Mrs Thatcher throughout the day, once again introduced her with pride.

All the guests at a ceremony, in which she laid a foundation stone at a new school, wore the red rose of

of its British residents, told Mrs Thatcher that some 5,000 British volunteers helped transform the town and teach its people how to care for it. "We were just a slum town," she said, "but we have changed all that and today you have made it quite the most important town in the world by coming here."

Mrs Thatcher, who was driven through the crowded streets of Ashkelon in a bus, moved from one side of the vehicle to the other to be seen by as many people as possible. When she left the coach, children swarmed everywhere and their mothers raised the triumphant ululation of the desert peoples. Mrs Thatcher seemed overwhelmed.

All the guests at a ceremony, in which she laid a foundation stone at a new school, wore the red rose of

manve and yellow carnations on the "Old Man's" tomb before visiting the healing greenhouses at the desert university of Sede Boqer.

While there she picked a small bouquet of geraniums after being shown what had to be done to make the desert flower.

She then flew to Ashkelon, where she was greeted by hundreds of children waving Union Jacks.

Up to seven years ago, Ashkelon was a slum with a big unemployed population, largely made up of North African Jews, and one of the highest crime rates in the country.

It was adopted by British Jewry as part of a "project renewal" scheme and now its flats are freshly painted and its gardens bloom.

Mrs Doreen Gainsford, one

## FARMING and the COUNTRYSIDE



## COME AND SEE THEM THRIVE - TOGETHER.

1st to 7th June, 1986

Farmers are quietly doing a lot for the countryside. They're planting hedgerows and trees. They're creating ponds, improving woodland, and conserving moors, meadows and wetlands.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has been giving them a hand. It helps farmers with the costs of things like new hedges or footbridges and stiles. Through the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service, it gives them advice on how commercial farming can work with countryside conservation.

As well as agricultural advice, ADAS offers guidance on wildlife habitats; the effects of sprays and fertilisers; and on how things like

woodlands, ponds, hedges and field borders can be looked after to benefit the countryside. It also works closely with other organisations such as the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Groups.

You can see the results of some of this work during Farming and the Countryside week, 1st to 7th June.

During the week, 33 events will be held for farmers to see conservation in practice. Many of these events will be open days on farms. The public are invited to seven of these open days. There you'll be able to see how a concern for the countryside has been made part of everyday farm management.



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

These seven open days will be on farms in Devon, North Yorkshire, Wiltshire, North Humberside, Gloucestershire, Warwickshire

and Kent. To obtain your invitation to these public events, please contact your local office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.



a week of farm events 1st to 7th June



## 2 - risk control after deregulation - defined

**massive**, *mas'iv*, *adj.* the scale of change the London security markets now face, e.g. new market members and structures, new products and competitors, increased volume of trading.

**manage**, *man'ij*, *vt.* until now trading risks in the separate financial markets have been understood. — **manage markets**, bankers, market-makers, jobbers and brokers each manage the different markets and risks within their discrete areas of operation.

**menace**, *men'as*, *n.* as organisations diversify and enter new financial markets where they have little experience, they are faced with new, ill-defined areas of risk.

**motion**, *mō'sh-m*, *n.* as many financial institutions move from commission-based to more competitive margin-based sources of corporate income. — **angular motion**, the degree of risk increases for inexperienced market members.

**misunderstood**, *mis-und-er-stōod*, *p.p.* the new and greater risks are not fully understood. Many traditional risk-control systems are hopelessly inadequate.

**minimize**, *min'imīz*, *vt.* if heavy losses and failures are to be kept to a minimum, management must identify these areas of risk and ensure that adequate reporting and control mechanisms are in place. — **minimal art**, the UK can learn from American markets liberalised during the '70s. Their experience clearly illustrates that only well-controlled firms survive.

**meteoric**, *mē-ti-or'ik*, *adj.* first-rate systems need to be instituted quickly - right from the start - because changes in London will be revolutionary, rather than evolutionary as in New York.

**marauders**, *mā-rōd'arz*, *n.* new international competition with strong experience and substantial capital is attacking the London markets.

**major**, *mā'jər*, *adj.* even bigger changes in global finance markets are taking shape at the same time, e.g. market convergence, internationalisation, erosion of client loyalties and traditional relationships.

**minefield**, *mīn'fēld*, *n.* identifying and controlling risk/return in the new, highly competitive, global markets will require far-sighted and innovative approaches.

**mandatory**, *man'da-tō-ri*, *adj.* decision-support information will be an absolute requisite for commercial success.

**moribund**, *mor'i-bund*, *adj.* lack of prompt and focused decision-support information will condemn an organisation to quick and certain death from uncontrolled risks and unrecognised profit opportunities.

**monitor**, *mon'it'ər*, *vt.* to track, check and manage; information requirements need to be defined - in order 1. to manage business resources (esp. capital) from a basis of knowledge, not ignorance. 2. to gear-up an expensive and limited dealing resource, and control dealing operations. 3. to develop a foundation of flexible and efficient administrative systems and databases.

**map**, *map*, *n.* this new approach requires a clear strategy to enable users' needs to be met on time; it must adapt to further changing business activities without requiring major systems rewrites.

**marksmen**, *mārks'mən*, *n.* Coopers & Lybrand's specialist financial services group has developed well-tested methodologies to meet the needs of the new environment - to ensure decision makers get the support they need at the right time to make them effective.

**magnet**, *mag'nit*, *n.* many of their consultants are drawn directly from line management.

**mission**, *mish'an*, *n.* to implement recommendations practically; to roll up their sleeves; to work closely with client staff.

**millstone**, *mil'stōn*, *n.* a very heavy burden. Coopers & Lybrand is the leading firm of accountants and management consultants in the UK, with the widest range of services - and the broadest shoulders to help take the weight off yours. Contact Murray MacFarlane, Peter Smith or David Paige on 01-583 5000.

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## Woman helicopter pilot snatches convict from roof of Paris jail

Paris (Reuters, AP) — A gangster serving an 18-year jail sentence made a dramatic escape by helicopter from the Santé prison in the heart of Paris yesterday and police said a mystery woman was at the controls.

Michel Vaujour, aged 35, was waiting on the rooftop in a warm-up suit when the white Alouette helicopter flew in to the prison, hovered above the rooftop and whisked him away at about 10.45 am.

A second prisoner had climbed up a rope with Vaujour to the roof, but failed to get on board the aircraft and was left behind.

A witness said that, as the helicopter hovered, one of the men grabbed a helicopter skid while the other remained on the roof.

"The scene lasted four to five minutes," the witness said. "The guards did not immediately react because the prisoners were blocked by a chimney, and they did not shoot."

Police said the helicopter was hired in the south-western suburb of Saint Cyr this morning by a woman accompanied by a man, both aged about 30.

It was the fourth — and most



Michel Vaujour: fourth and most spectacular escape

spectacular — jailbreak in Vaujour's career. He was convicted last year of armed robbery.

People living near the Santé prison said they heard the helicopter hovering for four or five minutes. Wardens saw the action, but did not have time to react before the helicopter flew away.

The helicopter landed soon after on a football field.

Two men and a woman got out of the helicopter, walked several times round it and ran off towards the ring road.

said a waitress at a nearby restaurant.

"I thought they were tourists — they weren't panicking at all," she added. "The gendarmes arrived in a red helicopter about 10 to 15 minutes later."

Police launched a vast man-hunt and searched the helicopter with dogs for clues.

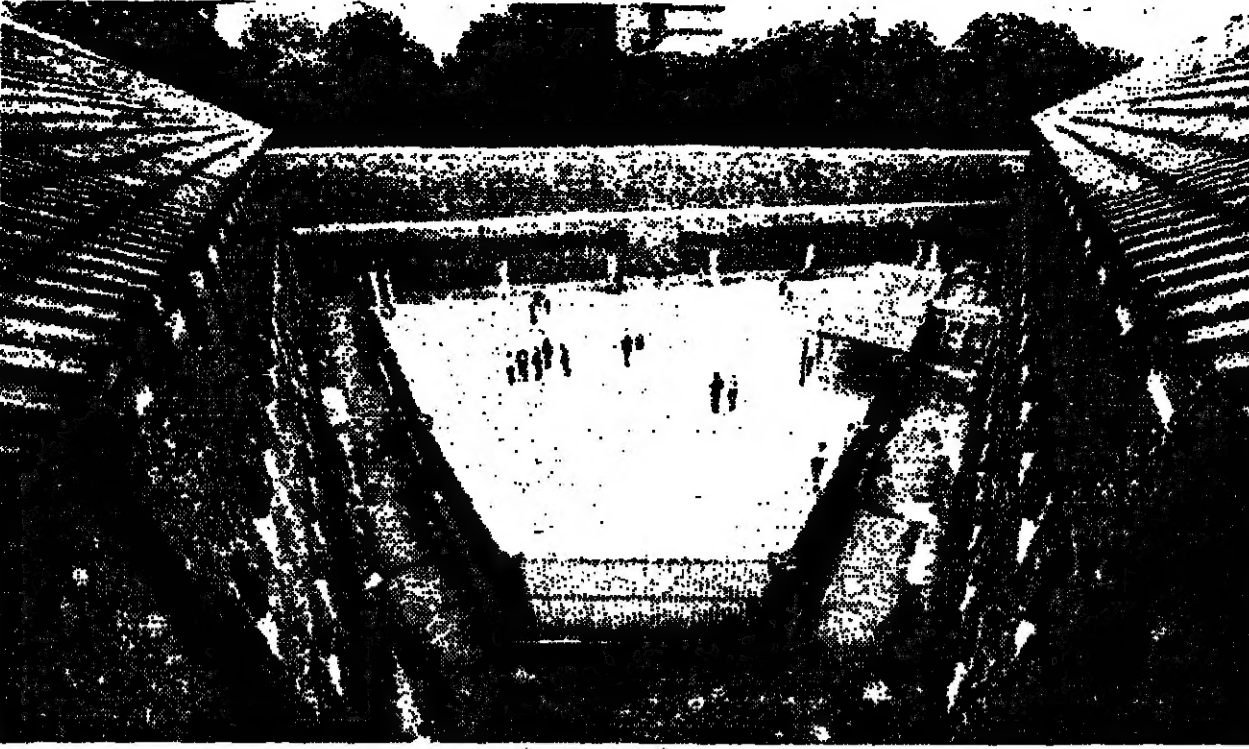
The escape comes as a blow to the new Government of the Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, which has pledged a merciless crackdown on violent crime.

The Santé prison, a gloomy building in southern Paris, was the setting for a dramatic 1978 escape by the gangster Jacques Mesrine, known as France's "Public Enemy Number One."

Mesrine and a fellow prisoner held up three wardens, put on their uniforms, scaled the prison wall, stole a car and vanished into the Paris traffic. Mesrine was ambushed and killed by police in November 1979.

Two prisoners used a helicopter to escape from the Fleury-Mérogis prison in suburban Paris in February 1981, but were quickly recaptured.

The Santé prison has cables stretched above the courtyard to stop helicopters landing there.



A yard at the Santé prison in Paris, where a helicopter yesterday dropped a line to two prisoners, one of whom was lifted out.

## Corsican separatists admit terror attack

From Diana Geddes Paris

The Corsican National Liberation Front has claimed responsibility for the terrorist attack on a holiday camp in Corsica, in which two people died and four were injured. But the front says that it had never intended to kill.

In a statement sent to newspapers on the island, the separatist movement said: "As everyone knows, this type of

action is intended simply to destroy buildings after the neutralization of the occupants who are placed in a safe place, out of the range of an explosion."

The 30 people in the camp on May 15 had been tied up and warned about the danger of explosions, the statement said.

But they had not paid attention to that warning. M Jacques Rossetti, aged 66, and a policeman were killed as

they were trying to defuse one of the bombs left by the terrorists.

"We did not want that to happen, and it should be remembered that we have always made it a point of honour to avoid such accidents, often to the peril of the lives and security of our own members," the front claimed.

The statement said that M Rossetti had been singled out for attack because of his "deep-seated hatred against

Corsica... We knew about his suspicious friendships: indeed, our commando found weapons and explosives ready for use on the site (of the camp)."

After the attack, police arrested 65 people in raids on homes of suspected separatist militants and sympathizers, but all were released without being charged. It is understood that six people are still being sought.

## Canberra ponders Maralinga options

From Stephen Taylor Sydney

A report by British and Australian scientists outlining proposals to clear waste from British nuclear test sites in the outback is being studied by the Federal Government.

The report is by the technical advisory group formed by agreement between Westminster and Canberra after the findings last year by the royal commission into British nuclear tests in Australia. It was handed at the weekend to Senator Gareth Evans, the Minister for Energy and Resources.

It does not make recommendations but outlines the options, with estimated costs, for clearing highly toxic plutonium waste left at the Maralinga site by Britain at the end of the test programme in 1963.

The Thatcher Government rejected a recommendation by the commission that Britain should bear the cost of restoring Maralinga to a state suitable for unrestricted habitation by Aborigines, but agreed to the advisory group after Senator Evans met Mr Norman Lamont, the former Minister of State for Defence Procurement.

## Penance ends for Punjab leader

## Priests forgive raid on Golden Temple

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The chief priests of the Golden Temple of Amritsar yesterday officially forgave Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, the Chief Minister of Punjab state, who ordered police into the temple to remove extremists.

The Chief Minister presented himself as the Sikh of temporal and spiritual power, having completed a week of penance cleaning the shoes of the faithful at various Sikh temples around the state and in Delhi.

The five chief priests called the police action "painful and deplorable".

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala pointed out to them that he had given the orders only in consonance with a directive of the General Council of Sikhs held in February, but nonetheless accepted the penance "as a true Sikh".

Yesterday he said the atonement had given him "great inner strength" and had proved "a boon to my personal purification".

It has also strengthened him against his opponents within the ruling Akali Dal party.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister said the security situation in Punjab was not as bad as it had been painted. He said the arrests of more than 120 extremists during the past fortnight had put the rest "virtually on the run".

Just how dangerous they

can be, however, is illustrated by the two or three deaths a day which continue to be reported from various parts of the state. Sunday's death toll of five included two terrorists shot during a battle with police in the Amritsar district.

Mr Surjit Singh Barnala yesterday virtually ruled out the chance of calling in the Army to help control the fighting in the worst hit districts. "The Army is no answer to the problem," he said.

● VANCOUVER: A Cabinet minister from India's Punjab state has been shot and seriously wounded while visiting here, but is expected to live (Reuters reports).

Police said Mr Malkiat Singh Sidhu was shot four times in the chest after his car was forced off the road near Gold River, on Vancouver Island's west coast, on Sunday.

Mr Jagdish Sharma, the local Indian consul, said Mr Sidhu was returning from visiting relatives when his car, which was travelling with three others, was forced off the road. He was then shot by an assailant with a pistol. No one else in the car was injured.

Mr Sidhu was named a Cabinet minister in the Punjab Government of Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, which militants have vowed to destroy, a month ago.

## 400 die as ferry sinks in storm

From Ahmed Fazi Dhaka

At least 400 people drowned when a double-decker ferry boat sank in the River Meghna after it was battered by a storm in southern Bangladesh on Sunday night, officials said yesterday.

President Ershad's top aides flew to the area, 85 miles from Dhaka, to inquire into the disaster. Officials say it could be the worst river tragedy in the country's 15-year history.

The state radio said the ferry boat Samia, with 500 passengers on board, sank when it was caught in a storm on the way to Dhaka from the southern coastal island of Bhola.

Salah Hasan, a local magistrate, said that divers had recovered at least 85 bodies so far.

But more than 200 people could be trapped inside the sunken boat and scores had been carried away by the current.

Weather men say that winds reaching 70 mph sank several smaller boats in the area. On April 21 more than 200 people died in another ferry boat disaster about 25 miles from Dhaka.

## Firms get Tamil warning

From Vijitha Yapa Colombo

The threat by a Tamil guerrilla group that it will attack the plants of multinational companies which continue to operate in Sri Lanka, is being taken seriously by the Government.

In a statement issued from its Madras office on Sunday, the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (Eros) told multinationals to pull out of Sri Lanka or face attacks on their plants.

The statement referred to the destruction of a cement plant in Trincomalee, in eastern Sri Lanka, on May 20, and asked multinationals to stop swindling the people and leave.

Tamil separatist guerrillas claimed responsibility for the destruction of the cement plant — the second largest on the island and a joint Japanese-Sri Lankan venture — which is expected to be out of operation for at least a year.

Mr Tilak Samarasekera, the director general of Sri Lanka's free trade zones, said security had been stepped up at industries within the zones during the past few weeks and new surveillance equipment had been imported.

The picture, which appeared on the front page of the *Manila Bulletin* on Sunday, showed Mrs Aquino putting food in her mouth as she breakfasted at a military camp during a visit to the southern city of Davao.

A chief of state should be accorded the respect due her office, Miss Alice Villadolid, a spokeswoman, said.

She said the suspension was temporary.

Mr Garcia was not available for comment.

# Compaq beats Apple record for fastest entry to Fortune 500

COMPAQ COMPUTER have run away with rival Apple computer's record for making the Fortune 500 in the shortest time ever. Compaq entered the list at 463 after only four years whilst Apple took five.

"Compaq made it to the list faster than any company in the 32 years since we've been recording corporate performance," confirmed editor of Fortune magazine James B. Hoefer.

● High demand for Compaq PCs has sustained dizzy profit growth even by silicon valley standards. In the last two years, net income has jumped from \$4.7 million to \$26.6 million.

● Their performance is particularly marked after another mixed year for the computing industry (where profits fell by 6.2%). Only the hungrier corporations have achieved marked growth.

● President of Compaq Rod Canion explained, "We have worked very hard to build the kind of company that can continue to respond quickly to the needs of the marketplace and yet have the size and capability of a major international corporation."

● Compaq also holds the record for the fastest company start up in US history. By the end of its first year, sales had hit a record \$111.2m.

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# A nation of plenty salves its conscience and holds hands for its hungry



All being well, the Hands Across America razzmatazz will have raised well over \$50 million (£33.3 million) for the hungry and homeless in the US, an amount so piffling by the standards of this wealthy nation that it will make hardly any difference at all.

This sad irony was totally lost in the national enthusiasm for the exercise on Sunday, which even for a time interrupted afternoon sport on television (Chris-

pher Thomas writes from Washington). President Reagan seized the photo-opportunity and swayed to the tune of the catchy "Hands Across America" song outside the north portico of the White House. He and Mrs Reagan held hands with children and their daughter Maureen (above right).

Four days earlier, still insisting that he would not take part, he told schoolchildren in an unheeded remark: "I don't

believe there is anyone going hungry in America simply by reason of denial and lack of ability to feed them; it is by people not knowing where or how to get help."

Over a long family meal later on, with roars of protest reverberating from charity groups around the country, he decided he would, after all, hold hands with the rest of the millions of people who formed a chain - broken in many places, admittedly - which meandered more

than 4,000 miles from New York to Los Angeles.

The chain included Dave Parker, the baseball player, joining hands with 150 Little Leaguers in the Three Rivers Stadium in Pittsburgh (above left) and Sean Lennon with his mother, Yoko Ono, and Liza Minnelli at Battery Park, New York (centre).

Hands move accustomed to grasping Gucci bags and Rolls-Royce steering

wheels formed a chain along the priciest part of the cross-country route. Gregory Peck, Joan Collins, Louis Jordan, Barbi Benton, Little Richard, Lionel Richie, Sidney Poitier and Miss Universe, Debra Carthy-dea, were among those in the chain on Wilshire Boulevard in Beverly Hills.

There is poverty in the United States, of course, but it is five-star luxury compared with the sights you see in

India, in neighbouring Mexico, and the little war-torn countries of Central America. Those and many other hungry countries, especially in Africa, will receive far less humanitarian aid from the US next year because of stringent budget-cutting in Washington.

In 1981, when Mr Reagan took office, the Census Bureau said 29.3 million Americans lived in poverty. Last year the figure was 34 million.

## Future of Star Wars threatened by Capitol Hill austerity

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Enthusiasm for President Reagan's once-glamorous Star Wars initiative is fading rapidly on Capitol Hill in the sombre mood of budget restraint, threatening the entire concept of futuristic space-based defences for the foreseeable future.

There is obviously no longer any chance that President Reagan will realize his dream that a non-nuclear shield against enemy missiles would be positioned above America by the end of the century. The timetable, as far as one exists any more, now stretches well into the 21st century.

In each of the past three years, Congress has sharply trimmed the Administration's requested funding for Star Wars, formally known as the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Next month, the axe is likely to fall with even greater force when the Senate armed forces committee looks at funding for the year beginning October 1.

To the dismay of the White House, a bipartisan coalition of 46 senators has been formed to demand a huge cutback in the Star Wars programme, representing the most serious challenge to SDI since President Reagan announced it with such fanfare on March 23 1983. He proclaimed at the time that Star Wars could make nuclear weapons obsolete, a belief that most experts today dismiss as futuristic fantasy.

The senators are demanding no more than a 3 per cent after-inflation increase for the SDI next year rather than the massive 74 per cent rise Mr Reagan has requested. They wrote to the armed forces committee: "Our concern is that the Strategic Defence Initiative has received excessive and inappropriate emphasis on the Department of Defence's budget."

"Not only are the goals of the research effort unclear, the need for accelerated funding for a long-range programme

such as SDI has not been demonstrated."

"We are concerned that the SDI programme is being rushed to a premature development decision in the early 1990s in order to meet an unrealistic schedule."

The senators' move has sparked efforts in the House of Representatives to set up a similar coalition to fight for cuts in Star Wars funding.

Representative Charles Bennett, a Democrat from Florida and a senior member of the House armed services committee, said he was establishing a bipartisan coalition with the aim of freezing SDI funding next year without allowances for inflation.

The dwindling support for the programme means that less money will be available for research by overseas firms and institutions. Britain is by far the most enthusiastic allied supporter of Star Wars, and was the first to sign an agreement to participate in research.

## Oslo row over UN priority

From Tony Samstag, Oslo

Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland, the new Norwegian Prime Minister, has attracted sharp criticism for her decision to attend the fifth session of the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, of which she is chairman, which opened in Ottawa yesterday.

Opposition leaders were astonished that she insisted on attending when Norway is grappling with public-sector strikes and facing a crucial budget debate.

Mrs Brundtland said she was hard put to understand how, in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster anyone could question the supreme importance of the commission.

She said: "Norway has been appointed to lead the commission, and I cannot just leave it now."

● **Whale steak:** Whale steaks topped the lunch menu yesterday in the Norwegian Parliament as the country's whaling fleet, defying international protests, set out on the first day of the 1986 whaling season (Reuters reports).

## US-Mexico drugs crisis: 2

## Boom time again for the traffickers

In the second of two articles from Washington, Christopher Thomas examines the US response to Mexico's attempts to stem the tide of drugs across the border.

Five years ago Mexican marijuana cultivation had been all but obliterated. Countless fields of opium poppies, too, lay dead, wiped out by herbicides sprayed from government helicopters, and drug lords had fled. Until two years ago the United States was still fulsomely praising Mexico's drug eradication programme as a model for the world. So, what went wrong?

Traffickers have shown a tenacious determination to re-establish themselves. They have lavishly bought off government officials, sections of the judiciary and the police.

The viciousness of their trade was brought home to the American public last year with the gruesome torture and murder

of special agent Enrique Camarena of the US Drugs Enforcement Agency, who had been working under cover.

Today's drugs crisis between the US and Mexico can be traced to that single event, but there is a long drugs history across the border.

From the 1930s to the 1960s Mexico provided America with almost all its marijuana, until better organized rivals, such as Jamaica and Colombia, stole the market. An official attack on Mexican crops with the chemical paraquat finally forced Mexico out of the picture.

The producers, however, have fought back spectacularly and now dominate the hungry US market in marijuana. A schoolboy can afford a little of it and can invariably find it. The quality is good and America is awash with the stuff.

The story of heroin production is also one of a remarkable comeback. After the demise of the French Con-

cession in 1972, Mexican criminal organizations scrambled to fill the gap in heroin supply. Soon they provided 87 per cent of the American market. But an onslaught by the Mexican Government reduced that drastically by 1979.

The US estimates, however, that 42 per cent of the heroin consumed in the US last year came from Mexico. Every year the figure rises.

Drug production is an institution in large areas of Mexico, particularly in the states of Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa, where more than 4,000 soldiers have lately been searching for marijuana and poppy fields and destroying them. Opium poppies have been grown in the mountains since the war, when poor Mexican farmers were encouraged to produce them for morphine manufacture.

Drug trafficking is sanctioned at high levels of government, aided by bribery and steeped in romance and vio-

lence. President de la Madrid, who came to power on a pledge to combat corruption, has achieved little. As he enters the last two years of his administration, he has little power to act. American authorities complain bitterly that the hard evidence they present to Mexican police is blatantly and routinely ignored.

The House Narcotics Committee said in a report last month that drug smuggling from Mexico was "totally out of control", adding that Mexican drugs were now "threatening the entire country". Many congressmen claim that illegal immigrants are being used as drug smugglers.

"We have to look to Mexico to halt production and trafficking of drugs," the State Department said. Mexican officials retort, with some justification, that they can never hope to halt the supply so long as America continues to provide the demand.

Concluded

## Nuclear issue starts crisis in Finland

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

Nuclear power threatens to bring down Finland's four-party centre-left coalition today unless the populist Rural Party decides to withdraw its motion demanding the dismantling of the country's four nuclear reactors by the year 2000.

The Social Democrat Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, reacted angrily on Friday when two of his coalition partners, the Rural Party and the Swedish People's Party, tabled anti-nuclear motions. He said the Government would resign if the two motions were not withdrawn by today.

The Swedish People's Party withdrew its motion immediately. The Rural Party is expected to withdraw its motion, too. It is the only coalition partner which stands to lose if elections are held immediately.

## United Nations to tackle problem of creating famine-free Africa

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The United Nations General Assembly will convene today in an unprecedented session to discuss Africa beyond the famine and the possibility of a self-sufficient, food-producing continent in the not too distant future.

The appeals will be for long-term investment and development that will steer the continent away from its obsession with urbanization towards an emphasis on agricultural modernization.

Eighteen months ago, a session promoting a grand design for Africa, rather than urgent attempts to ensure its very survival on a day-to-day basis, would have seemed impossible. But longed-for rains finally fell on the parched soils of much of sub-Saharan Africa in 1985, bringing most of the region's 45 countries a good harvest.

Yet experts warn that one favourable harvest will not

end the food shortage. Rather, Africa has been given a fleeting opportunity to cast aside but deeply ingrained economic policies, and work quickly and efficiently to avoid another big famine.

After lengthy debate and soul-searching, the Organization of African Unity has put forward a two-pronged strategy to save African economies from collapse.

It calls for \$128 billion (£86 billion) of investment in agricultural development over the next five years, with two thirds of that sum being put up by African countries themselves. With African nations staggering under a \$200 billion foreign debt, the plan also calls for the cancellation of billions of dollars of interest due on outstanding loans.

However, the United States, which is the largest aid donor, has exemplified Western reluctance to deal in figures by

making it clear that it does not regard the session as an opportunity for considering specific proposals for aid or debt relief.

The week-long discussions are likely to lay the basis for gradual, piecemeal progress on economic problems country by country, with a general thread of a more market-oriented approach.

The United Nations Development Programme has identified 10 main factors contributing to Africa's food crisis. They include inadequate land use, outdated agricultural techniques, lack of research, emphasis on cash crops, pricing policies with disastrous effects on incentives to farmers, and lack of rural investment, which has accelerated rather than steadied urban drift.

Free the peasants, page 12  
Leading article, page 13

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## Queen Sofia opens Madrid art centre

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's art-loving Queen Sofia inaugurated here yesterday the first phase of a major new art centre, which will bear her name. It is envisaged as Madrid's answer to the Pompidou Centre in Paris.

Señor Javier Solana, the Culture Minister, said the centre's aim would be to stimulate links between Spanish artists and those from abroad, as well as to "recover for Spain" 20th-century art ignored by the Franco regime.

The timing of the opening, however, provoked controversy. Critics, including El País, the Madrid independent daily, yesterday accused the Socialists of involving the Queen in electioneering close to the June 22 general election while the project is still only a quarter finished.

Local inhabitants near the Prado Museum, where the art centre is situated, were upset by the killing of more than 150 cats which had been living on the site before the ceremony. The Madrid Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterday it was trying to rescue the survivors.

Unlike the Pompidou Centre, with its ultra-modern architecture, the Sofia Centre occupies the massive stone and granite General Hospital for

Men, built in the late 18th century, which was finally closed only in the 1960s.

The Franco regime planned to pull it down, but the advent of democracy rescued it as an historic building. While the planners debated its future, the cats moved in.

Artists and government representatives saw Queen Sofia go round an exhibition of the works of three leading Spanish artists, two Americans and one German. The hospital wards have been transformed into beautiful white exhibition spaces.

As renovation proceeds, Madrid's two existing modern collections will be rehoused at the centre.

Some art critics have praised the Government's move, arguing that it offers an historic opportunity to redefine Spain's official policies towards contemporary art. But others emphasize that the new centre has no director or firmly established structure.

The Government's budget to cover all the arts this year totals £156 million. Existing galleries are unable to pay for more attendants or to compete at foreign art auctions. Madrid still has no permanent opera or concert hall.

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The ancient Manor of Bromsgrove has held Courts twice a year in the Worcestershire town since receiving its Royal Charter from King John in 1199. As part of the 900th anniversary celebrations of Domesday Book, the Bromsgrove Courts will re-enact manorial traditions dating from the Middle Ages amid the medieval splendour of the Great Hall, Guildhall, on Friday June 6.

The Tythingmen will swear the Oath of Fealty to the Lord of the Manor; the View of Frankpledge will be taken; ale-sellers, flesh-neighers, and bread-neighers will check the local beer, meat, and bread as they did centuries ago.

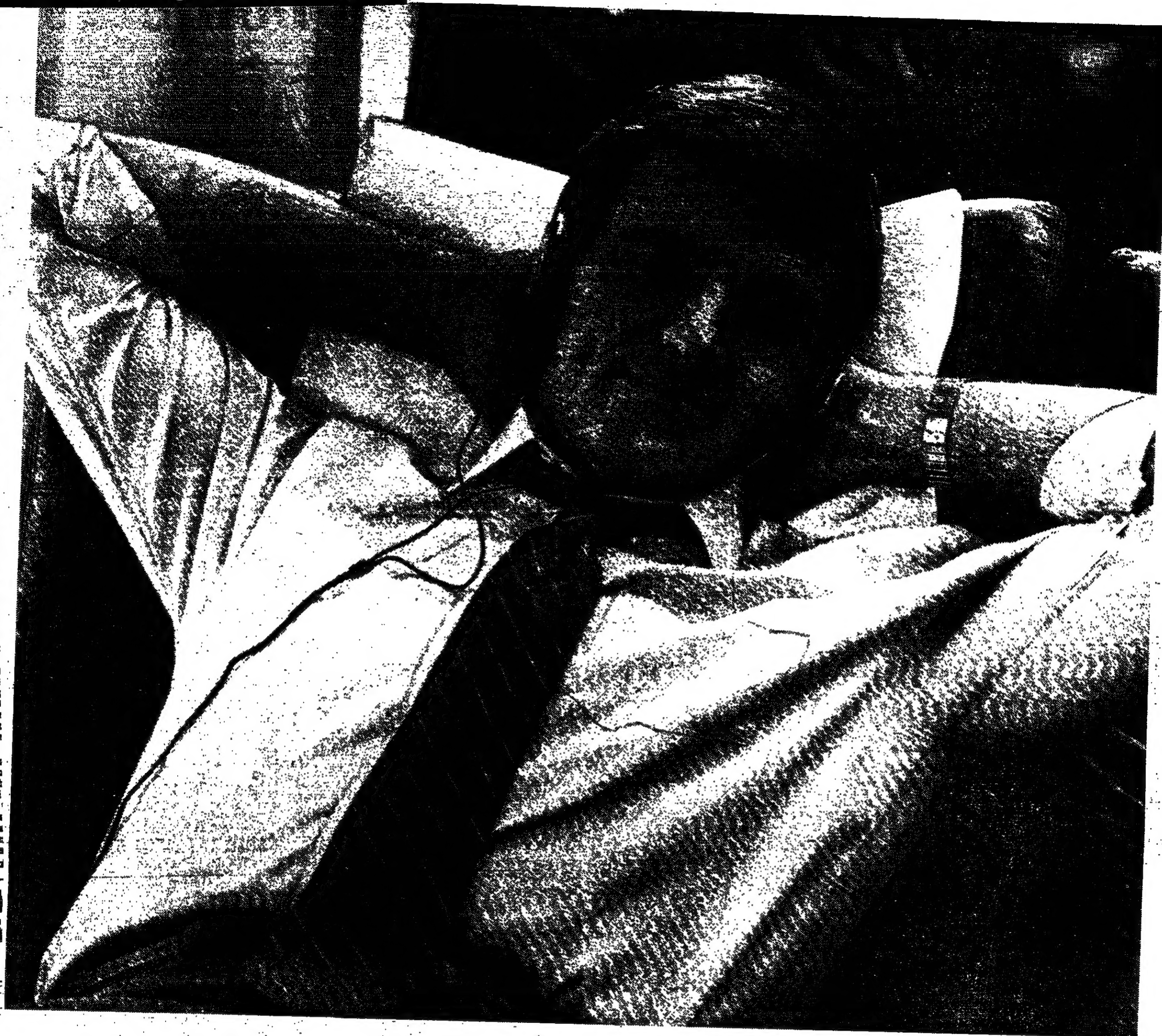
The bailiff of the Manor, Mr John Foster, will be assisted by the High Bailiff and Officers of The Most Honourable The Marquess of Hertford's Manor of Alcester, the Worshipful the Town Mayor and Burgess of the Manor of Warwick, and the High Bailiff and Officers of the Manor of Henley-in-Ardon, all in their traditional robes.

The Courts will be preceded by a buffet luncheon with wine and mead in the Old Library and Crypt, Guildhall, London EC2, at 12.45pm when medieval music will be played. The procession for the Courts will begin at 2pm to a fanfare by the State Trumpeters of the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, and the Courts will end at 3pm.

A limited number of tickets is available on application to the National Committee at: 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE. (Telephone: 01-735 6633).



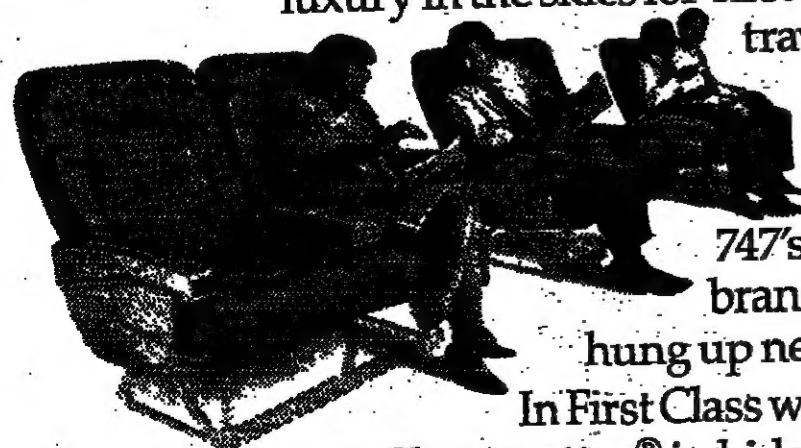
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## SPECTRUM

# Outwitting the boulevard bombers

Tomorrow the French cabinet meets to try to find a way of combating the terrorist threat on the streets of Paris, reports Diana Geddes

The warning was chillingly clear: "We will continue to carry out our operations on the streets of Paris as long as the three terrorists (imprisoned in France) are not released". It came from the little-known Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle-Eastern Political Prisoners (CSPPA) after its March bomb attack on a shopping centre in the Champs-Élysées had killed two people and injured 28.

It was the group's fifth attack on Parisian shopping centres this year. Together with an attack on the Paris-Lyon high-speed train on March 17, the group has been responsible for two deaths and injuries to 38 people.

Other attacks may follow, for there is little chance that the new right-wing French government — which has placed the fight against terrorism at the top of its list of priorities — would ever dream of freeing any of the prisoners whose release the group is demanding. All three stand accused of murder.

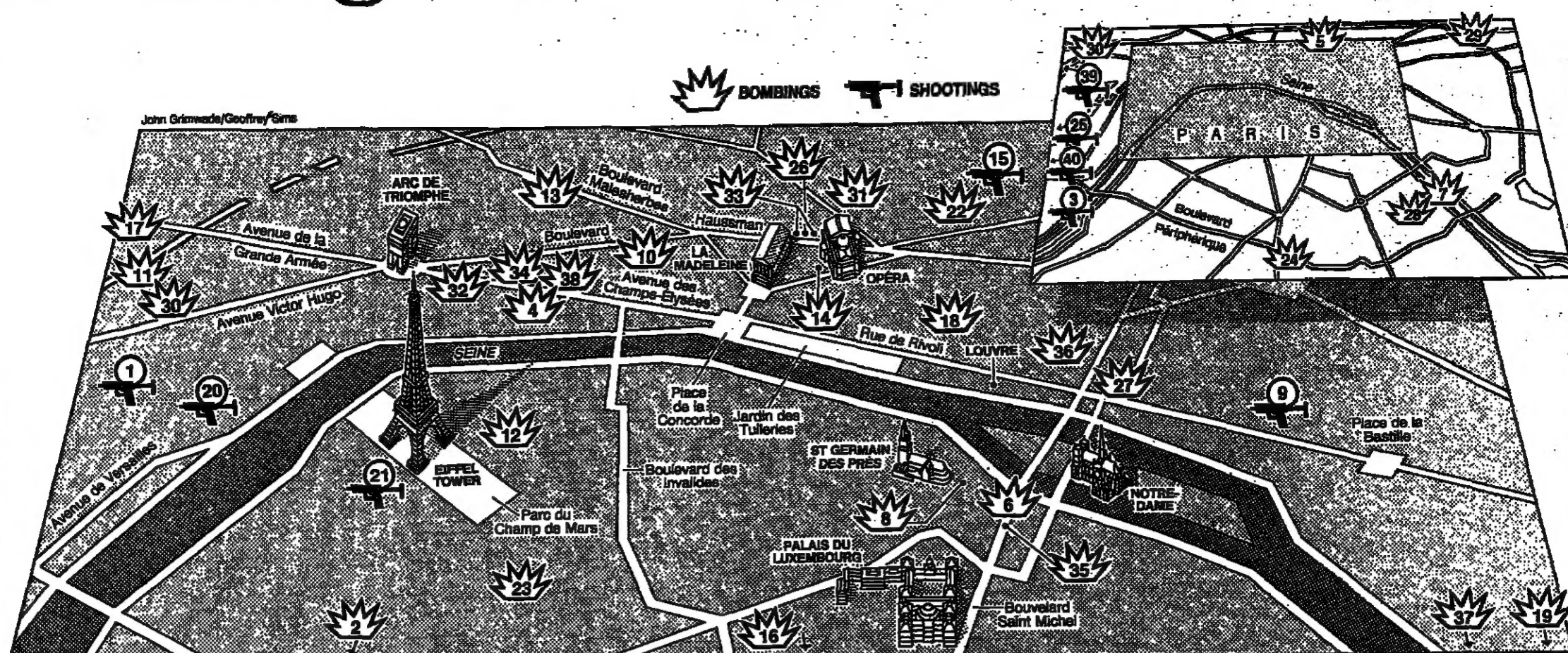
France, and Paris in particular, has long been one of the world's major terrorist targets.

## Most French terrorism is imported

Over the past five years, more than 40 attacks involving death or injury have been carried out in the capital alone. Many more have caused only material damage. Strangely, the French Ministry of the Interior does not keep a record of specifically terrorist attacks. But its figures show that since 1982 France has been subjected to an annual average of more than 1,000 bomb attacks. Some of those were by criminals, others by militant nationalist groups such as the Basque separatist group, ETA, or the Corsican National Liberation Front.

Many, however, are the work of terrorists, who attack blindly in their pursuit of often vague, idealistic aims. The tracts that Action Directe left after the May 16 bombing of Interpol's headquarters on the outskirts of Paris read like pure gobbledegook.

The extreme-left group described its aim as being "to hit



central installations which link their political, economic and military strategy, and at the heart of which are found the strongest antagonisms of the international proletariat/imperialist bourgeoisie; to concretize the qualitative leap of all antagonisms of the masses and develop them toward a global revolutionary strategy."

France has more than its fair share of terrorist attacks, partly because of its position as a major international crossroads. It also has highly permeable borders, including six frontiers with foreign countries, and a large population of Arab immigrants from France's former North African colonies, among whom a terrorist can easily get "lost". Furthermore, it has a close historical involvement with the Middle East, Lebanon in particular.

Most terrorism carried out on French soil is imported. The French people are often simply innocent victims of attacks by one foreign group on another — Armenian nationalists carrying on their vendetta against the Turkish government, for example, or one group of Palestinians attacking a rival faction.

But some of the attacks are also aimed at changing French policy in the Middle East. The CSPPA, for example, has denounced what it sees as "the reactionary and colonialist policy of the French government, hostile to the aspirations of the Arab people, pro-Israeli, and subjugated to Washington's will".

The CSPPA is also a good example of how terrorism can feed on itself. No sooner is one terrorist group put in prison, than another comes along to kill more people in order to free the first group.

This apparent "no win"

situation has prompted some, including Charles Pasqua, the hard-hitting new Minister of the Interior, to call for the restoration of the death penalty. But the balance of opinion in the new government, including that of Jacques Chirac, the prime minister, is firmly against it.

A 30-year prison sentence, without possibility of remission, was proposed instead, but even that has now been watered down to a minimum of 20 years without remission after jurists, prison officers and others protested that a 30-year sentence would turn prisoners into under-boxes.

The government has prepared a panoply of other measures designed, as it says, "to terrorize the terrorists", which are due to be presented at tomorrow's cabinet meeting. These include random, on-the-spot identity checks — everyone, including tourists, will be expected to carry their identity papers at all times; permitting the police to detain suspects for up to four days without charge (instead of the present two days); and creating a specialized court without a jury in Paris for trying terrorist crimes. A reduction in prison sentence — in some cases, total exemption — would be offered to tempt

## Some want the death penalty brought back

terrorists or their accomplices into "grassing" on their colleagues, and increased financial rewards would be offered to ordinary citizens for information leading to arrests.

Other measures, such as the re-introduction of obligatory registration cards in hotels, visas being required by all foreigners outside the EEC, and the introduction of an "unfalsifiable" identity card, are to be introduced later.

However, the government has dropped its plans to bring in a new "crime of terrorism" after protests from the legal profession that it would be unworkable and could actually make it more difficult to convict terrorists.

While a poll earlier this month showed that 87 per cent of French people believed that terrorism constituted a "serious threat" to France, and 50 per cent feared that they or a member of their family could become a victim of a terrorist attack, not everyone approves of the government's new measures — including the unprovoked arrest of journalists and raids on newspaper offices — which they consider a serious threat to individual liberties.

France is thought to have lost half of its American tourist trade this year because of fears of terrorist attacks. The Stars and Stripes have been taken down from most US buildings. Senior figures in the 15,000-strong American community living in Paris have taken to carefully varying their daily routine, avoiding places traditionally frequented by other Americans. The US embassy has been turned into a veritable fortress.

By and large, however, the ordinary Parisian goes about his daily business as normal, taking the Métro (where a bomb was found by an observant passenger in March), sitting at the pavement cafés (a favourite summertime terrorist target), and shopping in the big department stores like the Galeries Lafayette, near the Opéra (where a bomb exploded last December).

"Perhaps one is a little more wary", a Parisian friend said, "but life goes on. It is not as if we are living in a permanent state of fear."

Only those attacks in Paris since 1982 which have caused death or serious injury are shown on our map, but the total number of bombings is far higher. The attacks fall, very roughly, into three categories: bombs designed to do maximum damage to particular establishments, but avoiding physical injury if possible (often these explosions occur during the night and during the weekend); the killing of specific people; and bombs planted in crowded areas to spread fear and uncertainty among the population.

Not all bombings fit this pattern, and the same terrorist group may commit acts which fall into more than one category.

1. January 18, 1982: Lt-Col. Charles Ray, Assistant Military Attaché at the US embassy, shot dead outside his home, 2 Boulevard Emile-Augier — 16ème, by two gunmen who escape. Responsibility claimed by FARL (Factions Armées Révolutionnaires Libanaises).

2. March 29 1982: Bomb on board Paris-Toulon train, near La Capelle kills five and injures 27. Considered to be the work of terrorist Iltis Ramirez Sanchez, otherwise known as "Carlos the Jackal".

3. April 9 1982: Yacov Barsamianov, second secretary responsible for political affairs at Israeli Embassy, shot dead in front of his block of flats, 17 Avenue Ferdinand-Ducloux — 16ème, by a woman who escaped. Responsibility claimed by FARL and by Mouvement des Brigades Révolutionnaires Arabes.

4. April 22 1982: Explosion of booby-trapped car in front of Arab newspaper *Al-Hayat* (The Arab Nation), 33 rue Marabout — 8ème, leaves one dead and 63 injured. No responsibility claimed, but French government implicates Syria.

5. June 19 1982: Iranian student killed on street corner, rue Duc/rue de Tréaigne — 18ème, when pocket knife has just collected from post office explosion. No responsibility claimed.

6. July 20 1982: Bomb on terrace of Brasserie Saint Séverin, Place Saint-Michel, injures 15. Responsibility claimed by "Orly" Armenian terrorist group.

7. July 23 1982: Fadi Dami, assistant director of the PLO in Paris, killed by an explosion in his car outside his home, 62 rue du Desseins-des-Serges — 13ème, Ninth PLO office in 10 years to be assassinated in Paris. PLO blames Abu Nidal terrorist group.

8. July 24 1982: Bomb at Pub Saint-Germain, rue de l'Ancre, injures two. Responsibility claimed by Orly.

9. August 9 1982: Four-man gang sprays bullets into Jo Goldenberg's (Jewish) restaurant, 7 rue des Rosiers, leaving six dead and 22 injured.

10. August 11 1982: Bomb outside Israeli trading company, 20 rue de la Baume — 8ème, seriously injures passer-by. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe, French extreme-left terrorist group.

11. August 11 1982: Booby-trapped car explodes in front of Iraqi embassy offices, rue du Général Apollon — 16ème, injuring 30. Responsibility claimed by Iraqi Shi'a opposition movement Mouvement de l'Action Islamique d'Irak.

12. August 27 1982: Two policemen killed while trying to diffuse a bomb, probably intended for a US diplomat, on Avenue de la Bourdonnais — 7ème.

13. September 17 1982: Three Israelis — a diplomat, his wife and cousin — seriously injured when bomb in their car explodes outside a school at 68 rue Cardinet — 17ème. Children among the 51 injured. Responsibility claimed by FARL, but not proved.

14. February 26 1983: Bomb in tourist agency specializing in Turkish holidays, 8 rue Boudreau — 9ème, leaves one dead and four injured. Responsibility claimed by Armée Secrète Arménienne pour la Libération de l'Arménie (ASALA), the Armenian terrorist group.

## A CHRONOLOGY OF DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

injured. French government implicates Abu Nidal, but neo-Nazi organization also suspected.

15. May 31 1983: Shoot-out on Avenue Trudaine — 8ème, when four policemen are fired on by four suspects leading their car. Two policemen killed, one injured. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

16. July 7 1983: Bombing at Turkish Airline counter at Orly airport leaves seven dead and 55 injured. Responsibility claimed by ASALA, whose leader, Varadjan Garibedian, was later arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment.

17. November 19 1983: Bomb thrown at L'Orléans restaurant injures 33. No responsibility claimed.

18. December 23 1983: Bomb thrown at Grand Vefour restaurant in gardens of the Palais-Royal injures 12 people. No responsibility claimed.

19. December 31 1983: Bomb aboard TGV Express Marseille-Paris train leaves two dead and 20 injured. Responsibility claimed by Organisation de la Lutte Armée Arabe (letter said to have been written by Carlos).

20. February 7 1984: General Ali Gholam Oveisly, ex-Military Governor of Tehran and his brother, Gholam Hossein Oveisly, shot dead on rue de Passy — 16ème, by a lone gunman from an unknown Iranian revolutionary group.

21. February 8 1984: Khafiz Ahmed Abdel Aziz — Mubarak, United Arab Emirates ambassador in Paris, shot dead outside his front door, 22 Avenue Charles Floquet — 7ème, by lone gunman who escapes. Responsibility claimed by Brigades Révolutionnaires Arabes.

22. April 2 1984: Bomb in entrance of building used by Scientology Church, 41 rue de la tour d'Auvergne — 9ème, injures one person. No responsibility claimed.

23. August 2 1984: Bomb at European Space Agency, 10 rue Mario-Nada — 15ème, injures passer-by. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

24. October 20 1984: Bomb at Messier-Hispano-Bugatti at Montrouge injures three. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

25. January 25 1985: General Pierre Auriant, director of international affairs at Ministry of Defence (responsible for arms sales) shot dead in front of his villa at La Celle-Saint-Cloud on outskirts of the city. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

26. February 23 1985: Bomb at Marks & Spencer on Boulevard Haussmann leaves one dead and 14 injured. Carried out by a Tunisian hired by a Syrian-based Palestinian group.

27. March 29 1985: Bomb in Cinema Rivoli-Beaubourg, 80 rue de Rivoli, injures 18 during an international Jewish Cinema Festival. No responsibility claimed.

28. April 29 1985: Two bombs explode simultaneously in Arrondissement 13ème. One — at SAT telecommunications company, 14 rue Raimes — injures night-watchman. Responsibility for both bombs claimed by Action Directe.

29. July 18 1985: Bomb in mayor's waiting room at Hotel de Ville, Bobigny, injures three. No responsibility claimed.

30. September 5 1985: Four explosions in different areas injure two people — one at ATTC company, rue de Longchamp — 16ème, and the other at SPIE-Batignolles in Winderhurst park at La Defense. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

31. October 8 1985: Bomb outside Casino de Paris, 16 rue de Clichy — 8ème, injures one passer-by. No responsibility claimed.

32. November 17 1985: Two men killed when a bomb they are handling explodes in an underground parking garage on Avenue George V. Both men, one French and the other Portuguese, known to police.

33. December 7 1985: A bomb in Galeries Lafayette and one in Printemps department stores on Boulevard Haussmann explode simultaneously, injuring 35. No responsibility claimed.

34. February 3 1986: Bomb in Galerie du Clarté (Champs-Élysées) injures eight. Responsibility claimed by previously unknown group CSPPA — Committee of Solidarity with Arab and Middle East Prisoners.

35. February 4 1986: Bomb in Gilbert Jeune bookstore, Place Saint-Michel, injures three. Responsibility claimed by CSPPA.

36. February 5 1986: Bomb in FNAC shop in Forum des Halles injures nine. Responsibility claimed by CSPPA.

37. March 17 1986: Bomb aboard Paris-Lyon TGV express train injures 10. Responsibility claimed by CSPPA.

38. 30 March 1986: Bomb in Galerie Point show (Champs-Élysées) leaves two dead and injures 28. Responsibility claimed by CSPPA.

39. April 15, 1986: Attempted assassination of Guy Brana, vice-president of the CNRP, the main French employers' association, outside his home in the Vevelles. Chauffeur injured. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

40. May 16, 1986: Armed attack with machine guns and two bombs on Interpol headquarters at Saint-Cloud. One policeman injured. Responsibility claimed by Action Directe.

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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## W. A. S. P. without the sting

close up

RALPH LAUREN

Old England inspires  
a New World designer

In 1973, Ralph Lauren designed film costumes for *The Great Gatsby*. Today, white flannels, breezy cotton, fine linens, monogrammed shirts and a Scott Fitzgerald smell of old money make up Lauren's fashion image.

"Old money is a term I really dislike," says Ralph Lauren. "I don't know what it means. It is a question of good taste or not. I was not born to the manor. And I am not fantasizing about that just because I like old English leather and I don't like pink Cadillacs with fins."

Ralph Lauren, at 46, has built up a fashion empire in America worth \$1.2 billion. He has also created his ultimate fantasy — a five-floor mansion in Manhattan that echoes Gatsby's old-world grandeur. Lauren's edifice is New York's first designer store. It is hung, furnished and decorated with trophies of old money — or at least Old England: solid mahogany cabinets to display the clubbable ties that were Ralph Lauren's introduction to selling fashion 19 years ago.

"I've used my money," he says, "to express my dreams."

Deep chintzy sofas with tapestry cushions invite men to try on shoes or survey a collection of saddle-soaped riding boots; portraits of graceful 1920s sophisticates line the sweeping central staircases; horses and their masters are pictured proudly on the back stairs.

Then there are the goods for sale. The curving ballroom of the original Rhineland mansion (bought by a millionaire but never lived in) houses the

**'In every country there is an international class... it's about understatement, breeding, restraint and flair'**

elegant and formal men's suits. Success, says Lauren, is "sort of sexy in men". On the top floor, the beds that furnish a setting for the Ralph Lauren home collection are crackly with fresh linen against solid wooden frames.

Like the life-style ads photographed by Bruce Weber out of Scott Fitzgerald, the image of the store is romantic, succulent and idealized. White Anglo-Saxon Protestant America and the aristocracy of Old England were never quite as decent as this. Lauren shows W.A.S.P. without the sting. Yet he insists that he is not trying to recreate class symbols in the New World.

"I don't believe in phoney and arrogance," he says. "And I don't believe that one person is better than another. In every country there is an international class, an elegance and universal taste. It is about understatement, a sense of breeding, restraint and flair. That is what I believe in."

The shop that Lauren opened in London in 1981 was the seedling for the Madison Avenue store. The old Savoy and Moore building in Bond Street, gracefully restored, introduced the idea of a shop that conveyed atmosphere as well as purveying clothes. This idea is integral to Lauren's success. It has been marketed to a certain extent by Laura Ashley, but is unexecuted in America where the big stores make the running. Lauren's new shop will be the flagship for the 50 freestanding Polo/Ralph Lauren stores nationwide and throughout Europe.

The London shop, after an uncertain start, is a success and is expanding into the next-door building — formerly Lord Nelson's town house. It will open, after extensive restoration, in 1987. The idea of selling Old England back to the English has now been extended to France, where Ralph Lauren has taken over the one-time temple of Britishness abroad — the Thomas Cook building at the Madeleine. The three-floor store opened in Paris last month with bowls of peonies dripping pale petals on beewaxed furniture.

The clothes are the Lauren classics: pure wool and striped cotton, quality flannels, tweeds, delicate handkerchiefs. They are inspired — for both sexes — by traditional menswear.

"The clothes I design are very low key and unfashionable," he says. "All is in the details and the fabric."

Lauren says that he is no longer reticent about offering back the kind of goods that were once symbols of British style. "What used to be made is not made now," he says. "People think they can still find it. I have pulled it back. I love things that age and age with quality, but I have never tried to copy anything. Of course my dream of England is romantic, but I have pulled the essence of the dream out of the real thing."



Ralph Lauren's fashion achievement has been to bring the feel of customized suits and shirts, hand-made shoes and quality cloth in updated shapes, to clothes that are made on a factory line. He started the menswear Polo collection in 1968, after working at Brooks Brothers, the hearland of American prep style.

His first women's collection was in 1971, based on menswear shapes and the premise, as he puts it, that "a woman in a tuxedo is more sexy than a girl in a gown".

"There are two kinds of sexiness," he explains. "I'm not saying that one is better than another. I like a woman not looking like she's primed in front of a mirror all night long."

**'Of course my dream of England is romantic, but I have pulled the essence out of the real thing'**

His business figures are now awesome and the ranges of clothes and accessories vast. The menswear sold under the Polo label is broken into three separate ranges, from Ivy League suits at the upper end to "roughwear" at the other. Similarly, the women's collections encompass active wear, swimwear, the main collection and its less expensive counterparts, as well as fragrances. Girls' and boys' clothes were introduced; so was luggage, leather goods and home furnishings (in 1983) that will soon be brought into Europe.

There is slight chagrin in the British fashion world that Lauren has succeeded in marketing British style as high fashion at designer prices, while in Britain there is a gap between the classic and the creative.

Ralph Lauren readily admits his debt to England. But he says that his knowledge came mostly from books, magazines and dreams. The American West inspired his earlier Pioneer and Navajo collections, and his enduring love affair with denim. Yet that, too, was based on a vision of a Big Country America that he had never seen.

Ralph Lauren was brought up in the

Bronx in a Jewish family. But any similarity between the phoney Jay Gatsby, né James Gatz, and Ralph Lauren, né Lifshitz, ends with the names. Lauren is sincere about his work and consistent in his designs. He believes in quality, standards and the product itself, rather than what other people might think it stands for. He is not buffeted by fashion winds: the body-conscious European style becomes the merest tuck in a Norfolk jacket; his perception of *Dynasty* opulence is a pure camelhair coat or buttermilk sheepskin.

"Restraint is important," he says. "Other designers do big sleeves or ruffles. It is a sense of knowing who you are."

His fashion heroes are unlikely — Anthony Eden, Woody Allen (whom he dresses on and off screen), John Kennedy, Cary Grant, even Margaret Thatcher. ("People who have a sense of themselves, a personal style, who stand for something.")

He himself is wearing a white Western shirt, blue jeans and well-worn cowboy boots. His favourite shirt is lumberjack check and he is seen in a cowboy hat as well as a business suit.

His three homes — the fruits of success — reflect what he calls his "point of view about taste" — not English country house style. His ranch in Colorado has exposed beams and big stone fireplaces. The apartment on Central Park, where he lives with his wife Ricky and three children, is modern, white and clean.

"There is so much noise in New York and life is so hectic. You need to come back to something spare and white," he says. The billowing white net curtains in a store roomset are inspired by his Jamaican villa.

We met on his son's birthday. He is 17 and Ralph says, not with any great conviction, that he hopes he won't come into the business. He is proud of all his children, of his father's work as a painter. He still retains, he says, a sense of wonder about his success and the infinite riches it has brought him.

"When I started out, I did not think of making money," he says. "Money is the report card. Things just grew. It was not laid out with a five-year plan. I just kept doing what I believed in."



Far left: Ralph Lauren in Western-style check cowboy shirt and jeans. Above: *Great Gatsby* dressing: floral silk afternoon dress from £285, men's striped and plain Polo shirts £35, pie-let-front linen trousers £91. Left: tennis party: white cotton shirts £29, cotton Oxford bags £61, pinstriped shoes £40. Navy blazer £310, striped club de £28. All from the Ralph Lauren image-making campaign. Below left: London shop vignette: cotton gaberdine jacket £105, shirts, sweaters, shoes, with old school photograph. All clothes from Polo/Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, London W1. Fashion photographs by BRUCE WEBER.



## FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

## Design for sales

I read last week two different views about British fashion design. One was presented with a sense of drama, in glossy colour and with bold pictures in a magazine that bills itself as a "world-wide manual of style". The other is contained in clerical red covers and set out in rigidly coded paragraphs.

The revelations and revolutionary ideas were all in the formal report. The marketing of British fashion through exhibitions and shows is discussed in "The UK Fashion Designer Scene" — a report for the Department of Trade and Industry by John Wilson, Director of the British Clothing Industry Association. It should be required reading for those designers still stitching up wounds from the last London Fashion Week in March. That concentrated on the performance of models on the catwalk rather than selling clothes at the exhibition.

The idea that continental designers grow rich on state subsidies is scotched in the government report. The key financial factor in France and Italy is that fashion exhibition organizers are obliged by law to plough back profits into the marketing of fashion. In Britain, exhibitions are run by organizers who have mostly done a good job at getting together a fragmented industry. The organizers keep the profits, but in turn have been helpful (and sometimes indulgent) towards young designers, who stimu-

late press and buyer interest even though they are not making money.

In February, *J. D. Magazine* ran an interesting piece on the difficulties British designers face in getting their clothes into the press.

This month's sequel, which comes after the unhappy March shows, is an attack on the fashion press for failing to report and promote "creative" fashion talent. It is the age-old theme that if you don't like the message you blame the messenger. It is true that the outrageous street-wise designs that put London fashion on a roll three years ago now seem less exciting to the world's fashion press. Yet it is nonsense to stress, in the words of *J. D.*, that "foreign buyers are unwilling to commit themselves to a designer because of astoundingly negative press". The bitter truth for those who make uncompromisingly odd clothes is that such garments do not sell at retail. This is overwhelmingly the message from retailers who sit in on meetings of the Press Committee of the British Fashion Council.

True creativity is the life-blood of the industry. But fashion cannot be so-called until people are wearing the clothes.

"The UK Fashion Designer Scene by John R. Wilson costs £3 post-free from the Department of Trade and Industry HQ, Library Room 144, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

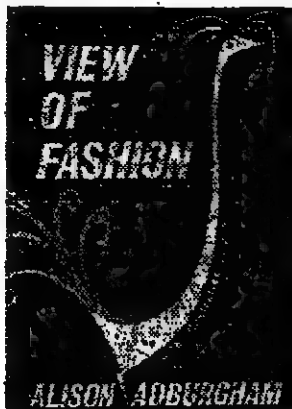
Books that are  
always in style

Fashion books may be said to have reached an all-time low with the publication of those slim but tasteless volumes, the Princess Diana dressing doll books. As if cardboard figures of the Prince and Princess of Wales in underwear were not enough, some even include among the accessories the royal nursery chamber-pot. But all this is not to say that in a hundred years' time fashion collectors will not be potty about the likes of the crudely illustrated *The Princess Diana Fashion Collection Dressing Book* (World International Publishing, 99p).

A better place to begin, however, would be *An Intro-*

duction to Fashion Illustration by Madeleine Ginsburg (HMSO, £3.75). The author is an assistant keeper at the Department of Textiles and Dress at the Victoria and Albert Museum. In an attractive and authoritative book she traces the history of fashion publications from the 16th-century *Trachtenbücher* up to 1939, when the photographer took over from the illustrator.

Madeline Ginsburg gives the background to what might be called the top end of the market. Much of this consists of bound copies of ladies' journals. Names like *La Belle Assemblée* and the *Gazette de*



*Bon Ton* are seen in historical context. In terms of hard cash, Ackermann's *The Repository of Arts* (40 volumes of magazines dated 1809-1828) sold for £17,280 at Christie's in 1984.

To be realistic, though, many collections consist of

reasonably priced books of recent vintage. At £4.95 each, the "In Vogue" series can draw upon 70 years of stylish photographs for illustration. Such books as *The Language of Clothes* by Alison Lurie are a good read for anyone interested in dress.

A typical collector might be a student of art or fashion who happens to be mad about one particular decade. If this were the 1960s, then he or she might pick up a paperback like *Quant by Quant* or *Twigger by Twigger* for 10p at a charity bookstall. At second-hand bookshops a hardback such as *Balmain. My Years and Seasons* might be acquired for £1.

Museums are another good source of cheap worthwhile items. Exhibition catalogues should be kept because they are often unfused and hard to trace later. The interest value of *Vari Dyck in Check Trou-*

sers and *Parade* has already outlived the Edinburgh Festival exhibitions they were designed to accompany.

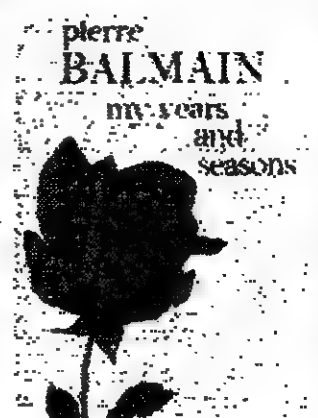
Are glossy coffee table books such as *Yves Saint Laurent* (Thames and Hudson, £30) and *Hors* (Viking Books, £40) just a bit of conceit, or worth the considerable outlay? Madeleine Ginsburg thinks they are excellent, as they add to the visual knowledge of the person with an emotional approach to the subject.

Theoretical books such as *Quantum Bell's Of Human Finery*, the recently translated *The Fashion System* by Roland Barthes and Peter York's *Style Wars* rely on text rather than lavish illustration. And look out for anything written by the late James Lawer of the V&A who did more than anyone to popularize the

study of fashion through his writing.

Before long, any collector of fashion books, magazines or ephemera is likely to find herself with at least one item from France. In 1984 an amusing book introduced readers to such sub-cultures as *La Punkette* and *Le New Wave Funky*. *Les Mouvements de Mode Expliqués aux Parents* costs about £10 to order from bookshops with a French department.

Older and more expensive books at Sotheby's and Christie's often have the word "Lipperheide" or "Colas" included in their descriptions. These are the names of libraries. For example, any book with a Lipperheide number is listed in the catalogue of that library in Berlin. This does not guarantee any particular qual-



ity, but does lend a certain importance. Incidentally, the Lipperheide and Colas catalogues, reprinted in 1963 in limited editions, are highly desirable in themselves.

Meanwhile, back at your local bookshop are the fashion books, probably sandwiched

BOOKS: R. D. Franks, Market Place, Oxford Circus, London W1 specializes in fashion books and magazines. Foyle's, 119-125 Charing Cross Road, London WC2 has a good selection of fashion books. Stanley & McKay, 263 Kings Road, London SW3 has a "style and gender" section. MAGAZINES: The Vintage Magazine Shop, 39-41 Brewer Street, London W1 stocks back numbers of magazines. EPHEMERA: Ephemera Society, 12 Fitzroy Square, London W1 holds bazaars regularly.

between art and craft. They might be on anything from military uniform to theatrical costume. New titles are appearing all the time: it looks as if the fashion book will never be out of style.

Anne Cowan





## His grace and favour

The Archbishop of York's residence, Bishopthorpe, will soon be home for not one but two leading clerics. In best Good Samaritan tradition, the Archbishop of York, John Habgood, has invited the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, and his wife Joan to move into a self-contained flat in a wing of Bishopthorpe, a few miles south of York. Dr Ramsey, who retired from Canterbury 12 years ago, is now 81, suffers from poor eyesight and finds difficulty both with the hills of Durham, where he lives, and the stairs in his large town house. Dr Ramsey left York, where he was Archbishop, 25 years ago, and is looking forward to his return this summer. Having been also Bishop of Durham, he confesses: "It does rather seem we hanker for old haunts." At this rate, he could well end his days in Canterbury.

## Signing off

Britain's hopes of remaining Unesco's official auditor, despite last year's bitterly resented withdrawal, have been dashed. The organization's executive board has finally decided to elect the Auditor General, Sir Gordon Downie, of the job. With Whitehall keen to keep a watch on the Paris-based organization, Downie's office has, as I reported a fortnight ago, made it clear it was more than willing to go on doing the books, as it has for nearly 41 years. Unesco reasons, however, that it would be unconstitutional for a non-member state, albeit still with observer status, to retain the £200,000-a-year contract. France, Canada and Mexico are thought to be front-runners for the job.

Who says that socialists lack a sense of humour? A wit with a paintbrush has daubed a wall in Ruislip, Middlesex, with the slogan: "Vote Labour and fight truth decay."

## Backtrack

A moral victory for the Welsh record company whose five directors were threatened with jail for refusing for ten years to submit accounts in English to Companies House in Cardiff. Notice of dissolution against Sain (Recordiau) Cys was posted in the *London Gazette* last month. Now Companies House has admitted that it went too far and has written to apologize — in Welsh. Sain managing director Dafydd Iwan tells me that, loosely translated, the letter says the company, which specializes in Welsh language pop and ballad records, was "inadvertently included" in the *London Gazette* list. Iwan is hoping now for a change in the law.

Meanwhile Sain's latest record, *The Gates of Greenham*, commemorating the peace camp, has brought sharp criticism of its composer, Tony Biggin. Whatever the merits or otherwise of his 100-minute oratorio, the mere fact he is a man has brought a mailbag of letters from outraged feminists.

## Stumped

As the cricket season gets into full swing, a sad and contentious little story about a wartime fixture comes my way, on which I require your help. It concerns the Surrey player Andrew Ducat, who died of a heart attack at the wicket during a match between the Surrey and Sussex units of the Home Guard at Lord's in 1942. *Wisden* records his fateful innings as 29 not out, which is surely a less than adequate description from such a meticulous arbiter. Cricketers friends suggest that a better form of words might have been "Retired dead, 29," or rather less pleasingly, "The Late Andrew Ducat, 29." Any thoughts?

BARRY FANTONI



"Given the current opinion polls, no doubt she visited the Walling Wall."

## Rough drama

Rough justice, as the BBC found, makes good television. Now *Rough Justice* is about to make good drama. The Edinburgh Television Festival is planning a dramatization of last year's Appeal Court hearing which freed Anthony Mycock, who had been wrongly jailed for robbery, but which went on to condemn the BBC *Rough Justice* team for using "outrageous" methods in investigating his case. After a three-month suspension, the journalists Martin Young and Peter Hill have been banned by the BBC from undertaking any investigative work for two years. Will the re-enactment of the trial demonstrate that they were themselves victims of rough justice? John Willis, Yorkshire TV's documentary chief organizing the reconstruction, would give me no inkling of the verdict.

PHS

# How much BBC do we need?

by William Bishop

Just over a year ago *The Times* helped to generate a public debate about broadcasting. In purely journalistic terms, the effort was a spectacular success. Its leaders in particular were deplored, excoriated (and even occasionally supported) for nearly a year.

Assorted TV grandees — notably Messrs Grade and Milne — even stooped, repeatedly, to impugn the motive of the *Times* editorial staff, something that if applied to themselves, they would unhesitatingly have labelled smear tactics. The broadcasting establishment plainly was rattled.

But in a wider sense, *The Times* failed. It never succeeded in getting on to centre-stage the main question, which was also shirked in the Peacock Committee's terms of reference. How much, if any, BBC do we need — and, if any, how should we finance it? Instead Peacock was to ask: How should the BBC be financed? That quickly became: Should the BBC take advertisements?

Professor Peacock and his committee members could have stretched the terms of reference and issued a series of documents outlining possible alternative structures for broadcasting (national cable; BBC as a small common carrier with all production by contract producers; competitive tendering for the radio and TV channels; franchises; tendering for production departments; and so on). It did not.

Instead the public debate never left the question whether the BBC

should take ads. The committee's only effort at stimulating public debate was a traditional public meeting — and that was a fiasco.

As was often and rightly pointed out last year, there is good reason to suppose, both in theory and in the light of experience, that competitive advertiser-supported TV will not work well. What is not established is that the current BBC, together with a regulated ITV, is either a good cure or a cost-effective one.

The BBC produces many programmes that advertiser-supported TV would be eager to provide. It is just not necessary to fund these by taxation. The same is true of several other BBC activities, which could be cut away from their clinging parent.

The only real objection to the BBC's having a narrower remit is that its position would become politically unsustainable. Everyone in broadcasting knows that we do not need taxation and regulation to provide the television fare that most viewers want most of the time. The unspoken fear is simple. A more narrowly focused BBC would give the game away.

Once the mass of the public saw that a licence fee was there to provide only the stuff they never watched, they would vote out the licence fee. It is the old, old story of the educated elite of the political judgement of the mass of the population. Will those members

of the elite chosen for the Peacock Committee think any differently?

But there is a larger question, so large that the Peacock Committee can be less easily criticized for ducking it. What is the point of most high-quality TV? The medium is good at some things and not at others. It is good at pictures, images, impressions, and bad at sustained analytical arguments or at careful sifting of a mass of evidence. It is very good indeed at drama, spectacle, sport, chat, fun. It turns everything it touches, sometimes into fun, sometimes into drama — always into something simple.

Every writer on TV says more or less this. The implications for "quality TV" are profound. TV can, indeed, achieve high quality — but only in its proper, limited sphere. The preference of so many of us for entertainment on TV is just a sensible choice, given its limitations. Complex subjects are better approached in print.

The Peacock Committee may not tell us much about these fundamental problems. In the present structure of broadcasting, it will, however, tell us something about advertising, at least within the narrow context of the present regulatory framework.

If it is to recommend a sound, sophisticated policy, it will have to do some hard thinking about advertising. It will have to do the thinking for itself. The public debate has been dominated by a

single attitude to advertising — that it is a trivial and unimportant activity, useful only as a milch cow for the broadcast media. That is a bizarre attitude to an industry that adds so much to life.

The present broadcasting set-up confers a monopoly of TV advertising on a cartel of TV companies. Their only interest is to maximize revenue from it, something they do very well. But advertising on the BBC, which would expose that cartel to competition, is seen by nearly everyone participating in the public debate as a disaster.

If the political elite of the country wants a TV industry as big as it is at present, it should finance that industry in other ways — perhaps by a fund called the "fund to make TV programmes that no-one wants to watch", administered by Melvyn Bragg at the Arts Council.

The Peacock Report then is unlikely to be the last word on the principles of broadcasting. But it will almost certainly be the best report on broadcasting yet written in this country. Past reports have never had much analytical stuff. They were written by clever people but they never applied their analytical skills to the basic issues of why and how broadcasting needs to be regulated.

Peacock, whatever its shortcomings, may turn out to be well better than that its publication must give the broadcasting establishment cause for unease.

The author is a lecturer in law at the London School of Economics.

## As the Sport Aid runners call for vast new aid for Africa, George Ayittey argues that the solution lies in Africa itself

# To end hunger set the peasants free



ants have a name for them: the *wabenzi* — the Mercedes-Benz men.

Through a system of price controls and marketing boards, Africa's peasant farmers pay some of the world's highest confiscatory taxes. The cocoa farmers of Ghana, for example, pay 70 per cent of their net proceeds. Gambia's peanut growers about 80 per cent. Worse, defenceless peasant farmers are portrayed as exploiters or villains, and treated accordingly.

In Senegal, peasants complain that the state monopoly peanut-buying agency will not distribute seeds unless bribed, underweights crops and creams farmers' profits.

(Senegal's gross national product per capita has fallen by 0.5 per cent since 1961, even though it is Africa's largest recipient of economic aid — some \$500 million a year.)

In Ghana, markets were dynamited, burned down and destroyed by air force personnel and police when peasant traders refused to sell at government-dictated prices. In February 1982, when the Tamale market was set ablaze, large quantities of foodstuffs, medicines and spare parts, imported with scarce foreign exchange, were lost.

Those foolish policies drove up the price of locally produced food by more than 600 per cent

between January 1982 and April 1983. Bread, for example, disappeared completely from the markets. The *wabenzi* responded by setting up price control tribunals to hand down even more stringent penalties.

A woman baker was fined \$8,000 for buying a bag of flour above the controlled price. Hundreds of traders were jailed — one for four years for selling a bottle of Sprite for \$2.50 instead of \$1.

The absurdity of it all became apparent when the government could not feed the food traders it had jailed. Thirty prisoners died at the Sunyani prison for lack of food; 39 at another.

Such brutality makes little economic sense. These peasants are Africa's true producers, responding to economic incentives just like farmers anywhere else.

If a government pays farmers more than what they can obtain from the free market, they will overproduce; the American and EEC stockpiles provide abundant proof. But if a government forces farmers to accept prices lower than on the free market, the result will be under-production; witness the chronic shortages in east-bloc countries and much of Africa.

In 1981 Malawi, Somalia and Zambia lifted price controls; food production rose. Within two years the Malawi maize crop doubled, creating a surplus for export. In Somalia, production of sorghum went up by almost 50 per cent.

If all the black African countries were to lift price controls, permitting their peasant farmers to sell their produce on free, open markets, there would be no food crisis on the continent. But Malawi, Somalia and Zambia — followed by Ghana — lifted price controls only as a result of pressure from the International Monetary Fund and the US Agency for International Development.

Most African leaders run their countries as if they were their own personal property. If current oppressive, kleptocratic and misguided policies continue, no amount of aid or UN conferences will rescue Africa.

The most effective assistance the UN can give is to help reinstate native African traditions of free speech and trade. There are millions of Africans who have ideas about solving Africa's problems but they cannot speak out. If they had been allowed to, Africans would not now be starving.

The author, a Ghanaian, is assistant professor of economics at Bloomsburg University, Pennsylvania.

## The Sudetenland's sorry lesson

Munich Over a recent weekend Munich was the scene of the annual gathering of the Sudeten Germans. Vast numbers of them thronged the park and buildings where trade fairs are held. Outside Germany hardly anyone paid them any attention apart from Tass, which still believes the Sudetenlanders to be a threat to European peace.

Yet for a few months in 1938 their homeland was the world's most newsworthy place. Most of us have been brought up with the same few facts about their story: the Germans were the majority in the Sudetenland, but not in the republic of Czechoslovakia, of which the Sudetenland was a part. In 1938, Hitler demanded that they be incorporated into his Reich. Chamberlain and Daladier met Hitler in Munich and agreed. Czech protests were in vain. This triumph emboldened Hitler to further adventures, until finally resisted. After the war, the Sudetenland was returned to Czechoslovakia and obscurity.

Here there was a chance to spend a weekend with about 50,000 old couples, as well as a few thousand widows and widowers, who when they were young caused the Second World War. Furthermore, they were meeting this year in the city bearing the name of the allegedly infamous Agreement of which they were the subject.

In conversation with this foreigner, they pointed out time and again that it was not their fault that the world took no notice of

their plight before Hitler became the ruler of Germany. They had exactly the same aspiration under the Weimar Republic: to want to be part of Germany.

They had been happiest as part of the Habsburg empire, ruled — or at least reigned over — from Vienna. In the brief period between the collapse of the Habsburgs and the setting up of the Weimar Republic, many of them had proclaimed themselves part of a new state of "German-Austria."

In 1918-19 they had merely invoked the principle of "self-determination," they added, as so many others did at the time, including the Czechs. But at Versailles, the Czech nationalist leaders had persuaded the Allies to include the Sudetenland in the new state of Czechoslovakia. The Czechs were not a majority in that state. The Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Ruthenians and Sudeten Germans combined, outnumbered them greatly. The Czechs had promised that the new state would be a kind of Switzerland, with the main groups ruling themselves in cantons. In reality, "Czechization" was imposed. For example, German schools with fewer than 40 pupils were closed, but Czech schools were set up in German areas for a few pupils and were called minority schools. Hitler was able to seize on the grievances because no one had done anything about them before.

Two things are striking about this tale. First, it is true. Secondly, the Sudeten Germans will have very little luck in convincing

many people of the fact. Like the Ulster Protestants and the Afrikaners, they are among the world's most unfashionable ethnic groups. No wild Sudeten ballads are sung in sympathetic New York bars. A list of famous Sudetenlanders, handed out at the gathering, included no romantic terrorists, but Rilke, Freud, and Ferdinand Porsche, the car pioneer.

By the century's standards, the injustices suffered by the Sudeten Germans in inter-war Czechoslovakia did not amount to much. But their later fate did. In 1945 the Allies agreed with the Czechs that the 3.5 million Sudeten Germans should be expelled into Germany. During this process, it seems a reasonable estimate that about 250,000 of them died, either from illness en route or at the hands of Czech partisans, and mobs, or Russian soldiers. The documentation for some of these victims were themselves the oppressors of Czechs, Jews and others. But a quarter of a million, including children?

In Munich's early summer sun the survivors were content to queue for big red sausages and Karlsbader Oblaten — a sort of wafer cake, though Karlsbad is now officially called by the more Slavonic-sounding Karlovy Vary. Some wore national dress, which looks the same as national dress all over Europe — white bonnets for the women, those feathers

coming out of the men's huntman hats. The rest gave that overpowering impression of mass dry-cleaning and ironing given by all West German crowds.

Helmut Kohl became the first chancellor in office to address the annual rally. He talked of reconciliation between East and West, and was commendably dull. Tass later said his very decision to address them was an encouragement to revanchism. Actually, it was solely an encouragement to vote for him, nothing more. The Sudeten Germans long ago abandoned any serious claim, except in the most utopian terms, on what is now Czechoslovak territory.

If the event should remind the world of anything, it is of the folly of dismantling serviceable forms of government, such as the Habsburg empire, in favour of national states which do not work. Liberal politicians and officials, influenced by a lifetime of reading high-minded editorials, and easily deceived by witty nationalist politicians, had arrived in Paris in 1919 and devised constitutions for complicated parts of Europe that they knew very little about.

From present-day Munich, Europe looks stable again after those statesmen's efforts of long ago — although only after decades of horrors. There seems no doubt, however, that the errors will be repeated for some other part of the world, and perhaps again for Europe at some mercifully unknown point in the future.

Frank Johnson

Digby Anderson

# Cane the bad, Mr Baker

Kenneth Baker has taken over as Education Secretary at a time when schools are increasingly recognized as an electoral issue. He has already announced his desire to seek more "resources" for the system. Before he succumbs to the temptation to treat the problem solely as one to be cured by more spending or by publicity-seeking government "initiatives", he should kick the professional educationists, teacher unions and electoral strategists out of his room, shut the door and quietly remind himself of the problem's origins.

It arose before the pay dispute, before either of the Thatcher administrations. It was highlighted by James Callaghan's call to "a great debate" and in the Black Papers. The gap between high-achieving and low-achieving schools — let us dispense with educationese between good and bad schools — was too wide.

The best were, and still are, achieving academic results 400 per cent better than the worst: five O-levels or equivalent per pupil, compared with less than one. In the bad schools, more than half the pupils were leaving after 15,000 hours of enforced state education with no reasonable batch of qualifications. They still are and it does not help their chances of employment in a changing technological economy.

After all, that time and taxpayers' money, there were, and are, over two million adults functionally illiterate; not just having problems with Dickens but with street names and danger signs at work.

Worse, the bad schools knew little of the world of work. Their teachers had never been in it and some displayed ignorance of, even hostility to, industry and enterprise. Pupils left after their prolonged state-enforced "care" under such teachers not only lacking basic skills but ready for the culture of work. Small firms in particular report inability to file, answer the telephone or keep a simple ledger, and poor timekeeping, untidiness and dishonesty.

The bad schools were, and are, ready with the excuse that schools are about more than passing exams: they are about helping young people develop. And indeed they have helped their pupils develop: juvenile crime rates have soared. So have juvenile pregnancies outside marriage and drug addiction rates.

Bad schools must share the blame for these trends. They have more daylight-hours contact with young people between five and 16 than any other agency. Their egalitarian hostility to excellence and the espousal of permissiveness does not help the "development" of positive values. Nor do curricula increasingly manipulated to inflict on pupils the political views of teachers.

The problem is not just that there are very bad schools but that parents are compelled to send their children to them. That is a

tragedy for the children and a heartache for the parents. It also means that the schools can go on being bad.

Only when parents have the right to shut bad schools, when such schools are closed and their teachers sacked because they have failed to attract enough pupils, will the gap between good and bad schools be reduced. As it is, the bad schools continue, their right to inflict bad schooling on children for 11 years endorsed by the state. Those children and their parents have no rights to compensation for 15,000 wasted hours, lifelong damage and £12,000 paid in taxes per child.

Teacher quality is widely recognized as the key to improving education. But just as parents have minimal rights to choose, so head teachers do not have the right to sack bad teachers, or offer prospective good teachers really competitive salaries, or use payments, like any other manager, to reward effort and punish idleness or incompetence.

Salaries are fixed by national negotiation. Head teachers (outside London) control a mere 10 per cent of their budget. Why send head teachers on management courses unless they are subsequently empowered, or rather required, to manage?

The original problem, the existence of bad schools and bad teachers alongside good schools and good teachers, the good inadequately rewarded, the bad undisciplined, has not changed. Recent studies by the National Council for Education Standards and the Audit Commission suggest it has got worse.

Sir Keith Joseph started with radical plans to reform it and ended by tinkering with it. His most notable achievement was to compel schools to publish their exam results. Since then, there has been no hiding the bad schools from concerned parents.

Yet the National Union of Teachers, fresh from its "action" against children's education, will surely try. It will tell the new Education Secretary to throw the taxpayers' money at all schools, good, bad and half-empty, and at all teachers, competent, hard-working, dull and idle.

These last, euphemized by Fred Jarvis, the NUT leader, as the "less able", must, he says, on no account be appraised and weeded out: that would "set teacher against teacher". Good schools and teachers should be rewarded. Bad schools — in NUT-speak, those that "achieve less" — need "additional help".

At least Sir Keith resisted this nonsense. His successor should go further. If he cannot discipline the bad schools himself, and one doubts any politician's ability to control so many classrooms, then he should give parents the financial wherewithal to do so. For once, perhaps, they can be given some "resources".

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

Paul Jennings

# Holey, holey, holey

The impression has somehow got around that the Thatcher-Mitterrand "agreement" (until the next election) on the Channel Tunnel carried the full support of the cradle of English Christianity at Canterbury, complete with the cathedral's two sets of transepts, Great Harry bell tower, the associations with St Thomas à Becket, Chaucer, the divine composer Orlando Gibbons and, in our own day, his almost equally divine interpreter, Alfred Deller.

The fact is, of course, that although Kent is nowhere near so over-churchised as some areas, it too is beginning to feel the pinch; and when the Channel Tunnel people applied for permission to hold a commemorative service, permission was given as long as the Christian God was at no point mentioned, and the Chapter House was regarded as a purely secular building.

Even the staunch proponents of the scheme did not object. But some residual English hankering after religious ceremonial remained, and some advertising agency or other was therefore commissioned to produce an Order of Service in honour of Mammon (God of Money) and Dis (God of the Underworld and Tunnelling). The copies arrived ten days after everything had been signed and sealed. But here are some extracts.

1. Entry Procession of Chief Architects and High Shareholders. All shall rise for the Hymn (Tune A & M 391) *Onward, listed holders, Shareholders galore, You'll be rich as Croesus When we start to bore. The Tunnel will be faster, And boats will be too slow, So soon we'll own for ever The only way to go.*

2. Communion Litany of Opponents. That They may not Prevail. Chief Shareholder: From all who place amenity above money All: Mammon deliver us CS: From all conservationists CS: From all opponents of progress All: Mammon deliver us CS: From fears of underground terrorism

All: Dis deliver us CS: From breakdowns in ventilation All: Dis deliver us CS: From accidents on the wrong side of the road All: Dis deliver us CS: From all marine, ferry and nautical interests All: Good Dis deliver us 3. The following Hymn, Very relevant we thought, Shall now be Sung. No need to stand up. (Tune A & M 370)

*Eternal Plugs, strong to save The men who tunnel 'neath the wave, And even more the men who keep Their eyes on shares sold dear, O hear us when we cry to thee To make it tough for those at sea. Let those who made our island race Now ply their craft some other place. They've messed about in boats enough, It's our turn now. For them — well, tough.*

4. The Investing of The Golden Safety Helmet. Now shall the Golden Safety Helmet, Having been Kissed by all Members of The Successful Consortium, Be Reverently Placed on the Head of the Chief Tunneler.

5. Closing Hymn (Tune A & M 340)

*Now the day is over, Now we're home and dry, With money from the toll booths In millions 'til we die. Without a referendum We did it at a blow; Objectors couldn't stop it, They didn't even know. For Mitterrand and Thatcher It may mean lots of votes From more new jobs created Than old ones lost on boats. So Dis be thanked by workers In tunnelling, roads and rail, And most of all by lenders For whom it cannot fail. Napoleon and Hitler Strove vainly to invade; But now we're going to do it And, what is more, get paid.*

Dr Johnson











## THE ARTS

Television  
Realism

Putting people on television is a process of persuading them to take their own natural behaviour.

Open the Box (Channel 4) revealed that on the riotous game show *The Price is Right* this was accomplished by playing the audience "Land of Hope and Glory" followed by old-fashioned disco music. For the elderly victims of multiple burglary, however, all that was involved was wholesale moving of furniture and sympathetic questioning.

This was the second in a valuable and intelligent new series which explores the dynamics of television. It demonstrated convincingly the various techniques which television professionals can use to extract the desired semblance of normality.

Professor Laurie Taylor described how, as an academic, he was seldom interviewed without a background of "two or three yards of books", even if the library had to be bought in for the occasion.

John Percival, a former *Man Alive* reporter, recalled the notorious days when the programme's slogan was "make 'em cry", and the producers deliberately encouraged their interviewees to weep for the camera. Interestingly, most of the other professionals taking part in this programme confessed to a similar phase of emotional exploitation, which they had since renounced.

It would have been fascinating to contrast the reconstructed realism of western television with the genuine responses to cameras which can still be recorded at outposts of the global village. Recent documentaries made in rural areas of China and Peru have shown passers-by turning in the streets to look at cameras, and interviewees glancing sidelongly from the machine to their questioners; these people had not yet learned the technique of acting naturally in an unnatural situation, although it now seems to be an inherent trait in civilized cultures.

Acting naturally as far as Britain's designated astronauts are concerned means remaining calm and unemotional at all times. Inevitably, *After the Dream* (Channel 4), a documentary about the British space programme after the NASA disaster, was thus short on histrionics.

As Tom Wolfe observed in his study of astronauts, *The Right Stuff*, moonplayable cool is the approved style, and it makes for very dull television. The documentary was most successful where it abandoned people and concentrated on policies, touching on the history, significance and cost of Britain's plans for space.

Celia Brayfield

Galleries  
Dazzling draughts

Florentine  
Drawings of the  
Sixteenth Century  
British Museum

Wilhelm Hensel:  
19th Century  
Society Portraits  
Goethe Institute

Softs and Hards  
Gallery Lingard

Obedient, no doubt, to the old injunction, "If you've got it, flaunt it!", the British Museum's Department of Prints and Drawings kicks off its major new exhibition *Florentine Drawings of the Sixteenth Century* (until August 17) with a section devoted entirely to Leonardo, Michelangelo and Raphael. This is a spectacular start to a dazzling show, designed to reconfirm our awareness that the British Museum's collections of Old Master drawings are unparalleled, and to provide the occasion for an authoritative new publication by Nicholas Turner which illustrates, catalogues and documents everything in sight (£10 at the exhibition, £12.50 elsewhere).

At least, we take it for granted that this is a dazzling show. But it is worth remembering that up to the 18th century at least it would

mostly have seemed a sorry thing of shreds and patches, consisting of material hardly worth anyone's trouble to gather up from the studio waste-paper baskets. The taste for master drawings, especially of the sketchy variety chiefly represented here, is a relatively modern fancy, especially if they are regarded as art-works in themselves rather than just adornments to a cabinet of curiosities. There is an undeniable fascination in taking off the back of the clock and watching the works go round, and anything which helps us to understand how that mysterious creature, the artist, actually comes by and shapes his inspiration is of interest to many less specialized than the art historian. But there is also, perhaps, something of a residue from the Romantic preoccupation with the unfinished rather than the coldly complete, the great failed attempt rather than the immaculate achievement, in our attitude to a show of chips from the artist's work-bench.

Not all drawings in the show are of that sort. Michelangelo himself, for instance, though he is always doodling ideas for sculptures or paintings or buildings, was also ready, when the mood took him, to produce highly finished drawings for presentation to friends and clients, which he certainly regarded as an end in themselves. The elaborate profile *Ideal Head of a Woman* is a good case in point. A number of other drawings are highly finished because they

were designed for translation (with a minimum amount of change) into prints. There is evidence that Fra Bartolomeo made drawings of pure landscape — he was one of the first to do so — just for his own pleasure rather than as preparation for anything else. And then there are those drawings which, though apparently meant to explore an idea for some work in another medium, clearly have taken on, perhaps involuntarily, a life of their own under the artist's hand, so that often, as with the astonishingly complex group of elders, women and children attributed to Bronzino, we can no longer feel sure we know even what the eventual medium might be.

And then, hardly less fascinating, there are drawings for other, more immediately practical purposes. Technical drawings like Cigoli's of *Two Men Operating an Optical Device*, or detailed blueprints like Bronzino's *Design for a Tapestry Border* and Cellini's *Study for the Seal of the Accademia del Disegno*. And as the century moves on, and we with it into Late Mannerism and Early Baroque, all the distinctions get even further blurred: apparently Zuccaro's gruesome pink-washed drawings of scenes in Hell (why does the choice of pink for the washes make them that much more gruesome?) have a connection with the decorative in the Cupola of Florence Cathedral, but somewhere along the way he seems to have gone off on



Hensel's elegant portrait of Giulia Grisi (left) and Michelangelo's elaborate profile "Ideal Head of a Woman"

some cheery private fantasy of his own, more suitable no doubt for a small drawing than a major mural decoration, even though the Last Judgment was a subject well sanctioned by tradition. But the show is full of surprises like this, as well as images that will from constant reproduction be familiar to any visitor. So our reasons for appreciating them are as mixed as the drawings themselves: it hardly matters much as long as we do go, and do enjoy.

There is no doubt that the drawings of Wilhelm Hensel were meant to stand on their own: his greatest and most lasting fame was as an enormous

productive purveyor of portraits in pencil to the famous, the rich and the grand between 1830 and 1860. The Nationalgalerie in Berlin alone has more than a thousand of them. Five years ago it put on a large show of Berlin portraits to coincide with the Prussia festival: now it has devised a completely different show for Britain, concerned with Hensel's British patrons,

or anyway with famous people such as Mendelssohn and Grisi who were familiar figures in London at the time.

The show is at the Goethe Institute until June 21, after which it will go to Oxford and Oldham, and it reveals, by no

means a towering genius, but certainly a highly competent draughtsman with a nice (if presumably flattering) sense of character and radiating an almost palpable feeling of his period.

Most of the works on show are quite sensible and discreet, but exception must be made for the portrait of the infant Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) wrestling with what appears to be a peculiarly aggressive rooster.

Gallery Lingard's show, the first in its new premises at 30 Pall Mall, is called *Softs and Hards* because it represents both sides in the great Victorian/Edwardian battle of styles and approaches, and

though one might suppose that everything would be strictly practical in intent, an inherent tendency in architects or their draughtsmen to take an optimistic and highly coloured view of their brainchildren seems to be present whether they belong to the hard or the soft persuasion. Still, many of the drawings included have ample charms in their own right — enough certainly to make us overlook their wilder flights of fancy and the fact that all too many of them, for all their blandishments, failed to get built.

John Russell  
Taylor

## Concerts

Lontano  
Bath Guildhall

The opening weekend of the Bath Festival brought right away a parade of this year's French theme, with music ranging all the way from Peter Abelard to Pierre Boulez. Sunday's recital by Lontano filled in some notable corners, even if the Guildhall Banquet Room was not acoustically ideal for so expressively intimate and texturally exquisite a work as Debussy's *Trio Sonata*. This is music to be overheard, as Debussy overheard it from the 18th century, but the players from Lontano were unable to create a pianissimo or wrap their lines into one another.

Betsy Jones's Second Quartet, though hardly less fragile and evanescent, fared much better in what was its first British performance. This quartet stands out for the subtlety and success with which it executes the basic idea of replacing the leader by a high soprano in wordless vocalise. Here the singer was joined by three women string players, which gave the performance a useful visual conformity. Sarah Leonard sang with

Paul Griffiths  
Murray Perahia  
Festival Hall

Chopin was not originally scheduled for this recital, but I heard no complaints when Murray Perahia devoted the entire second half to the composer. Nor should there have been, for his performance of the *Impromptus* and the *Ballade No 3* was spell-binding.

Everything this pianist does is graceful, but there was particular elegance about his falling of the *Ballade*'s preparatory phrases and his impetuous introduction of the lifting main theme over the gentlest of accompaniments.

Such delicacy had been evident earlier in the exquisite interplay of inner themes in the *Impromptu*, a clear indication of Perahia's class, ability to give each finger an independent life, and in the shimmering cascade of the C sharp minor *Fantaisie-Improvisation*.

That he is fully aware of this special gift was apparent, too, from his choice of encores: Mendelssohn's *Rondo Capriccioso* and Schubert's celebrated *A flat Impromptu*, both of which were projected with extraordinary clarity and a very low dynamic level.

If Perahia has a problem it is that his subtle shadings of light-fingered filigree are best appreciated at close quarters, whereas his growing legion of fans makes necessary the hiring of a "salon" the size of the Festival Hall. He refuses to be bombastic simply in order to fill a big venue with sound: in Schumann's G minor Sonata,

for instance, he noticeably took weight away from the left hand in the big chords so that they acquired a glittering sheen in keeping with the surrounding oscillation.

He had perhaps used Beethoven's Sonata Op 31 No 3 to warm up the passage work was not quite exemplary. But Berg's Sonata, Op 1, was delivered in a veiled timbre that will long haunt the memory.

Richard Morrison  
RPO/Temirkanov  
Festival Hall

Usually the first bars of a performance give an accurate pointer towards what follows; if the opening gestures are off-beam, the rest are likely to be as well. But Yuri Temirkanov's accompaniment to Brahms's First Piano Concerto was one of those intriguing exceptions. In retrospect I still feel that his treatment of the strings' tremendous first scene was in itself too sluggish but it made sense within his spacious approach to the rest of the

exposition. Here, as throughout the whole work, every phrase was attentively shaped in the expansive manner that Temirkanov and soloist Garick Ohlsson had obviously evolved between them.

Ohlsson gave a wonderful account of the piano part — technically immense yet never crude, while also capable of moments of magical stillness in the adagio, and at all points, aware of Brahms's way of thinking contrapuntally even in the most warmly lyrical passages. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra found some superb form for what is, after all, much more than just another concerto accompaniment.

The other side of the Temirkanov coin was all too much in evidence in the puter movements of Dvorak's *Eighth Symphony* (reliantly turbo-charged) and in its Adagio (mannered and melodramatic). Still, if the overall took a bit of accepting, Temirkanov paid consistent attention to the inner detail in which this brilliantly written work abounds.

Malcolm Hayes

## Theatre

## Divisions

The third week of Glasgow's Mayfest brought a welcome surprise in the shape of Oldham Coliseum Theatre Company (Mitchell Theatre, probably transferring to the Tron, Glasgow, from June 10). A late addition to the programme, their *Kiss of the Spiderwoman* was mounted late at night and it says much for the compelling quality of Paul Elkins' production that they held their audience until long after midnight.

Martín Puig's tale is of two prisoners: Valentín, a revolutionary activist and Molina, an effeminate homosexual. Molina is a gentle, hedonistic escapist, Valentín an intellectual, trying to stifle feeling and battle with reality through rationality and tough self-discipline. As they gradually move together, the play explores assumptions about "masculinity" and "femininity", about treachery and weakness — both on a political and personal level. The act of story-telling becomes central to the play, as Molina spins out his account of a movie, reliving it until the two plots, real and fantastical, converge.

Most immediately, though, it is a moving exploration of the developing bond between two human beings who, though they won't admit it, know they are condemned — the humane growing out of and in spite of the inhumane. Having not seen Hector Babenco's recent film I can make no comparisons; Paul Elkins' production is low-key, bare and beautifully controlled. Barry McGinn as Molina is camp, but never mockingly so, an engaging story-teller for whom like Scheherazade, his imaginative escapism becomes of real mortal concern, a life-spinning thread that he continually lengthens, so buying time to struggle with his conscience and to prolong Valentín's life. He is complemented by Chris Barnes's taut, self-denying Valentín, and they shade their characters so that a sudden revelation in the plot allows the same pattern of behaviour

to acquire completely different sets of interpretations.

The pain of living in a conflict-worn country was the subject of more than one production. *The Eye and the Tooth* (Mitchell Theatre) from the Palestinian company El Hakawati creates a tableau about war in the Middle East. El Hakawati means storyteller and the company call on a range of theatrical styles and music to tell their story, making it timeless, as ancient and modern as the conflict they portray. A *Romeo and Juliet* story is told against the background of war, constantly waged across a tellingly mute but ever-present barrier of dead ancestors.

Charabanc Theatre Company (Mitchell Theatre) from Belfast are similarly concerned with the deep-rooted conflict in their land and its effect on people on both sides of the division: this time on the people driven to emigration. In *Gold in the Streets*, three mini-dramas written by Marie Jones, they focus on three different pressures that force them to leave. Each time the conflict is in a different area and more intense.

Agnes Mullen, a Catholic moving to Belfast in 1912 to stay with her sister and Protestant brother-in-law runs up against "neighbourly feelings". Mary Connor, returning to Belfast in 1950, having lost her English husband in the war, finds an unbreachable rift between her views and those of her fervently Catholic mother, while in 1985, Sharon McAllister's unemployed husband finally finds a job — with the RUC. The cast of four women shuffle the roles crisply and each has her forte, though the inevitable weakness comes in occasional skimpy characterization, and the dialogue rings least true in the earliest scenes, furthest perhaps from the writer's experience. However, the contrast between the resilient, gritty humour running through the performance and the irreparable damage it portrays, is beautifully managed.



Voice of Belfast from the Charabanc Theatre Company

Finally, Pocket Opera from Neuruburg returned to Mayfest this year (Tron Theatre). Two years ago they presented a marvellously absurd spoof mini-version of *Lucrecia Borgia*, this year's *La Gioconda* didn't strike quite the same gold.

This time their satire focuses on voyeurism and the vicarious living of lurid stories, passion and power encouraged by tabloid newspapers and, sometimes, television. Members of a corpulent bourgeois family, vociferously con-

suming TV snacks before a screening of the opera, are gradually sucked into performing its high points, while those not involved ignore the drama going on in their own living room. The imagination works overtime in all senses from the transformation of the household furniture to the fantasies of the family transvestite, who steals the show with a solo dance number in black tulle, gold lame G-string and pointe shoes.

Sarah Hemming

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# Pretoria Bill to strengthen hold on unrest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government is preparing to rail through Parliament in Cape Town draconian legislation which would give the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, the equivalent of martial law powers in any part of the country he deems to be an "unrest area".

The proposed law, an amendment to the Public Safety Act of 1953 and entitled the Public Safety Amendment Bill, has already had its first reading and been approved by a joint standing committee of the separate white, Indian and Coloured (mixed-race) houses of the tricameral Parliament.

"We suspect the Government wants to have this Bill on the statute book by June 16 and we shall fight it tooth and nail," Mrs Helen Suzman, spokesman on law and order of the liberal Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the official opposition in the white House of Assembly, told *The Times* yesterday.

Radical black political groups have promised a surge of unrest, including work, consumer and school boycotts, on and around June 16, an emotion-charged date which will mark the 10th anniversary of the uprising by black schoolchildren in Soweto.

The memorandum published with the draft Bill when it was tabled in Parliament on April 22 is remarkably frank about its purpose, which is to give the police "necessary additional powers" without "the concomitant consequences" of a presidential declaration of a state of emergency. (A 229-day state of emergency was lifted by President Botha on March 7).

Mr Le Grange would be empowered to proclaim any part of the country an unrest area and to enforce in it "such regulations as appear to him necessary and expedient". No court of law would be "competent to inquire into or give judgement on the validity" of any such proclamations or regulations.

The draft Bill does not specify the kind of regulation

that could be imposed in unrest areas but this is not necessary since Mr Le Grange and the police would have carte blanche to take whatever action they considered necessary and to prohibit any activity they deemed a threat to security.

Powers of preventive detention would be stiffened under the Bill so that any person could be held indefinitely at the whim of the police. Only if a detainee was held for longer than 30 days would the police be required even to release his or her name to Parliament.

The proclamation of an unrest area would last for three months and could be extended with the approval of the President. Parliament could annul any regulations taken in an unrest area, but this power would be purely theoretical, as all three houses would have to agree, and the Government controls the white House.

The only serious resistance to the Bill is coming from the PFP. Right-wing white parties are in favour. So, too, secretly, are many Coloured and Indian MPs, who fear for their safety as black anger rises. Instead of voting against the Bill in the joint standing committee, they avoided the issue by walking out.

Even if the Coloured and Indian chambers vote against the Bill when it comes to the final reading, the Government can bypass their opposition by taking the Bill to the deadlock-breaking President's Council, where the ruling National Party enjoys a rigged majority.

Landmine blast: Two blacks were killed and eight others injured in a landmine blast on a farm in the Eastern Transvaal. A second mine was discovered about four miles away before it could do any damage.

There were two landmine explosions in the same area last month. The mines are presumed to have been planted by the African National Congress, applying tactics adopted at the end of last year when mines were placed in remote farming areas.

# Battling saviour of a blazing tanker

An RAF helicopter crewman, who risked his life to rescue 32 sailors from a blazing tanker during a gale, was awarded the Air Force Cross yesterday.

The citation for his medal, the highest peacetime award given by the RAF for bravery, reads: "His brave and selfless conduct was in the highest traditions of the Royal Air Force."

Master Air Loadmaster Melwyn Ward, aged 45, of Smallburgh, near Norwich, volunteered to be winched onto the deck of the stricken Greek tanker Orleans during an hour-long rescue on January 24, 65 miles north east of Great Yarmouth.

In spite of the danger of the tanker exploding and the difficulty of communicating with the foreign crew, Mr Ward, using sign language, got four sailors winched on board the hovering Sea King helicopter. But thickening smoke from the blaze and worsening weather forced the helicopter to move away. The only hope was to get the crew on a life boat, but the flames had cut the men off.

Mr Ward inflated a life raft and lowered it into the water, but it landed upside down. "The wind was blowing at 70 knots, there was a storm surge and 30-foot waves. I dived 80 feet into the water to right the raft and told the crew to follow in two."

But heavy seas swept the helicopter crewman against the side of the ship and he was dragged underneath the stern of the tanker towards the propellers by the current.

Mr Ward, who has served in the RAF for 19 years, swam clear and was rescued by the Sea King. He then volunteered to return to the ship to save the survivors.

But when he attempted to winch two men to the helicopter the cable caught in the rigging and snapped. The Sea King had to abandon the rescue and head for an oil rig. Fortunately for the men left on deck, the flames subsided and they managed to reach one of the life boats and escape.

"It was the hardest and most dangerous rescue operation I have ever carried out, but I am delighted with the medal," Mr Ward, who has been based at RAF Coltishall for the past nine years, is married with two teenage daughters.



Man with a mission: Master Air Loadmaster Melwyn Ward with a Sea King yesterday. (Photograph: John Manning). Below, the blazing Greek tanker Orleans, photographed by Melwyn Ward from his helicopter.



# Call for computer record of crime

Continued from page 1

then calls the PNC through his VDU by a network of private telephone lines to answer the questions.

At the moment police officers using the PNC can only discover whether someone has got a conviction for a serious or recorded offence. The PNC will also record individuals who are not convicted but are awaiting trial.

The actual record is held on microfiche by the National Identification Bureau at Scotland Yard and a copy has to be sent off by post.

Non-recordable offences and cautions are kept by local forces. Recordable offences are those which were indictable offences before the Criminal Law Act in 1977 and excludes offences such as drunkenness.

There are regional and local force collections of records which would include both minor and major offences and the strategy paper points out "there is a very strong case for the replacing the present uncoordinated mix of central and local facilities by a unified national, computerized records bureau".

Later this year the Home Office is to evaluate a report looking at the possibility of an automatic fingerprint recognition system.

Looking at the collection of criminal intelligence the strategy paper notes because there is duplication between criminal records and intelligence, "the integration of the handling of intelligence with records information and the utilization of the same information technology infrastructure would clearly represent the most cost-effective use of public resources".

The police officers association is looking at police intelligence work and the paper makes no recommendation but urges "those charged with preparing the specification for the central records facility to keep in close touch with the ACPO study so that they can ensure that, where appropriate, the new records facility can also meet at least some of the intelligence requirements".

## Today's events

### Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, opens "Mr Thorburn's" Edwardian Countryside", Dobwalls, Cornwall, 4.

The Princess of Wales visits Broadway Lodge, Oldmixon Rd, Weston-super-Mare, 10.35. Princess Anne, Commandant in Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, attends a regional cadet rally, British Aerospace, Salford, 11.00. The Princess of Wales visits the Four Stars Gold Tournament ball, Guildhall, E.C.3, 7.30.

Princess Margaret, Patron, attends a reception at the Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom, 30 Cavendish Sq, W1, 6.30.

Prince Michael of Kent, President, the Royal Automobile Club, opens the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile Round Table Conference, Bournemouth International Centre, 10.15.

New exhibitions  
So What's New: new acquisitions: Robson Gallery, Halliwell's House Museum, Solihull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 12).  
Paintings by Timothy Dickinson and prints by Anthony Gross: Oxford Gallery, 23 High St, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (ends July 2).

Exhibitions in progress  
Original paintings: Chichester House Gallery, High St, Ditching, Sussex; Tues, Thurs, Fri and Sat 11 to 1 and 2.30 to 5 (ends June 14).

Signs of the Times: art and industry in Scotland: Collins Gallery, Richmond St, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends May 31).

Britain at Bay: The Home Front 1939-45: Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices; Mon to Fri 10 to 4.30 (ends June 2).

New Work by Charles Oakley: Arts Council Gallery, Bedford St, Belfast; Tues to Sat 10 to 6 (ends May 30).

Landscapes into sculpture: Reading Museum and Art Gallery, Blagrove St; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5 (ends June 7).  
Works by Liu Hai Ming: Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 7, Sun 2 to 5 (ends May 31).

Pictures by Neil Young: Derby City Museum and Art Gallery, Derby; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends May 31).  
Riding to the Border: early printed maps of North-east England: York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends June 8).

Janet Bolton: Applique: Godfrey & Twiss, 7 Westminster Arcade, Parliament St, Harrogate; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends June 7).

The Eye of the Storm: Scottish artists and the nuclear arms debate: The Smith Art Gallery, Museum, Dumfries; Tues to Sat 10.30 to 5 (ends June 15).  
Launceston South of the Sand: Blackburn Museum and Art Gallery, Museum St; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5 (ends June 21).

Music  
Organ recital by Andrea Chorosinski: St Martin's, Scarborough, 7.30.  
Organ recital by John Marsh: Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Organ recital by Peter Goss: City Hall, Hull, 7.30.  
Organ recital by Kenneth Ryder and Roger Rayner: St Peter Mancroft, Norwich, 7.30.

## Roads

London and South-east: A307: Major roadworks on Putnam Rd, Richmond, between junctions 14 and 15. Lane closure for 24 hours on Putnam Rd at junction 14 on Saturdays 14 and 15 (ends June 1).  
A205: All traffic should be diverted to the A205 at junction 14 on Saturdays 14 and 15 (ends June 1).  
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## TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 18:

- 1 EastEnders (Thurs/Sat, 10.15pm)
- 2 The Two Faces of January (Sat, 10.15pm)
- 3 The Two Faces of January (Sat, 10.15pm)
- 4 The Two Faces of January (Sat, 10.15pm)
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## Anniversaries

Births: Sir Henry Parkes, Australian statesman, Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, 1815; Amelia Bloomer, campaigner for women's rights, Homer, New York, 1818; Arnold Bennett, Hanley, Staffordshire, 1871; George Bernard Shaw, Dublin, 1876; Isadora Duncan, San Francisco, 1877; Sir John Cockcroft, physicist, Nobel laureate, 1951, Todmorden, Yorkshire, 1897.

Deaths: John Calvin, Geneva, 1564; Niccolò Paganini, Nice, 1840; Robert Koch, bacteriologist, Nobel laureate 1905, Baden, Germany, 1940; Sir Thomas Blamey, Field-Marshal, Melbourne, 1951; Jawaharlal Nehru, first prime minister of India, 1947-64, New Delhi, 1964.

Habes Corpus Act passed 1679.

## The pound

Australia \$ 2.54  
Austria Sch 13.76  
Belgium F 36.36  
Canada C



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

## US NOTEBOOK

## Deflation poses new threat to stability

From Maxwell Newton  
New York

After the panic caused by the short squeeze on the bond market in the week to May 16, the latest week has witnessed a degree of maturity and calm return to the financial markets.

There was some early confusion caused by the publication of the revised first-quarter GNP figures, which contrary to expectations appeared to show that there had been a sudden acceleration of economic growth in the first quarter.

The Department of Commerce announced that 8.15 am last Tuesday that the GNP had risen in the first quarter by 3.7 per cent on a revised basis. The trigger-happy dealers who have so much to do with bond trading these days immediately hit the "sell" button sending the June Treasury-bond contract down to an early low of 93.15, from the previous night's close of 94.15.

By morning, at which time some more experienced people had had a chance to look at the figures, it was seen that all the increase in the revised GNP was due to a build-up of stocks, most of which was an involuntary accumulation of unsold motor shares. Excluding the revised stocks increase, the real GNP would have declined 0.5 per cent.

This realization was enough to send a wave of relief through the bond market, which by the close had the June T-bond contract up 1 1/2 points to 94.15 and the new 30-year bond up 1 1/2 to 95.50.

Thursday brought more grim news of economic stagnation, with the revelation that durable goods orders by American manufacturers in April had dropped to a level of \$104.3 billion, lower than June 1985 and well below the level of \$108.2 billion in December 1985.

As a result, thoughtful Wall Street analysts have been busy scaling back their estimates of 1986 economic growth.

Even after the correction that has taken place since April 18, June T-bond futures are still up 15 since the first week of January, counting a yield of about 2 1/2 per cent over the period. This represents a total return on bonds of 17 1/2 per cent since early January, a gain that would have been lost had bond fund managers listened to the "consensus" who have been shouting "inflation and accelerating economic growth" since early 1985, thus further debasing the already abysmal reputation of economists.

By now, deflation poses a more significant threat to the stability of the American economy than does inflation. In the first four months of the year, producer prices have fallen at an annual rate of 12 per cent and consumer prices have fallen at an annual rate of 2.5 per cent.

Given the mountain of US debt - corporate individual and government debt now represents 2.8 times national income against 2.0 times in 1980 - deflation of prices acutely increases the burden of such debt.

These facts painstakingly overcame the torrent of inflation warnings during the week as the 30-year bond inched its way back towards its issue price of 98.15.

The present favourable prices of US Treasury bonds may not be repeated for a long time to come.

Shrewd investors are now starting to talk about the nearby T-bond rising back to 120, at which point the yield would be 7 per cent. Such thoughts have been given added support by the publication of the latest market survey of bond buyers' sentiment, which shows only 28 bullish, making price rises a virtual certainty.

## BOARD MEETINGS

**TODAY** - Interims: Midsummer Inns, Northern American Trust, Pericon (amended), Radio City (Sound of Mersey-side), Scottish National Trust, Finalists: Biscuit Tin, Coleridge Group, Dunhill Holdings, Globe Investment Trust, A Goldberg and Sons, Hay & Robertson, Hunter Saphir, London & Associated Investment Trust, Monks Investment Trust, NEC Corp.

**TOMORROW** - Interims: Associated Fisheries, MEPC, Svenska Cellulosa, Finalists: Aircall, Coalite Group, Elec Investment Trust, Frank G. Gates, Gerrard & National (expected May 29), Harrison & Crosfield, Murray Technology Investment Trust, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Richardson, Westbank, Tesco, TR Property Investment Trust.

**THURSDAY** - Interims: M&G Group, Owen & Robinson, J Smart (Contractors), Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries, Finalists: Boots, Buckley's Brewery, Chancery Securities, Courtlands, Edbro Holdings, Freshbake Foods (amended), Philip Hill Investment Trust, LEP Group, Pavior International, Redland, Sandhurst Marketing, Western Bros, Woodchester Group.

**FRIDAY** - Interims: Arbutnot Government Securities Trust, Dobson Park Industries, Fulcrum Investment Trust, Nolson, Scottish Investment Trust, Finalists: Bulmer & Lumb, Chamberlin & Hill, William Cook & Sons (Sheffield), Hunting Group, Pacific Investment Trust, TR Industrial & General Trust.

## Dixons 'will not pay £10 a share for Woolworth'

By Cliff Feldham

Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman of Dixons, last night went on the offensive to dampen down City speculation that he is prepared to increase his £1.5 billion takeover bid for Woolworth, the high street stores group, to £10 a share.

Mr Kalms, who also took another swipe at Woolworth's trading ability, is perturbed that the City believes he is willing to pay almost any price to get his hands on the Woolworth chain.

A Dixons spokesman said: "Some suggestions that we are prepared to pay £10 a share are just pie in the sky. It is not on. We all know what something is worth and Woolworth is not worth that."

Dixons pointed out that the value of the present offer is 67p a share, against a stock market price for Woolworth of 86p - double the price at the time the bid rumours started.

Dixons has until June 13, at the latest, to launch a revised bid, but in view of the

discrepancy between the prices, it has been expected to launch a new offer any day.

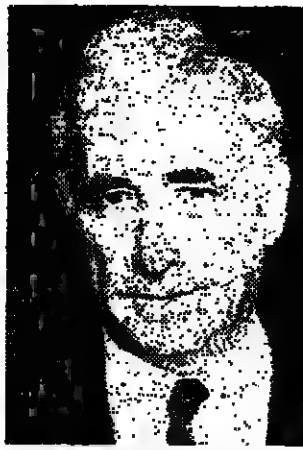
But the message last night was that it is no hurry to consider raising the terms as the Kalms camp continued to discharge further broadsides at the Woolworth management.

The latest consists of a further attack on Woolworth's trading expertise.

Using data supplied by AOB Research, Dixons said that Woolworth's share of the cosmetics and toiletries market has fallen dramatically.

While the whole market has grown by 14 per cent over the last year, Woolworth's share has fallen by 10 per cent. Marks and Spencer, for instance, shows a 36 per cent improvement.

Dixons said: "This supports what we have been saying for some time and that is Woolworth has simply failed to



Stanley Kalms: no hurry to raise the terms

maintain its market share of important businesses.

This is a vitally important area for Woolworth in its new so-called marketing strategy and yet it appears incapable of holding on to what it has, let alone raising its share.

In meetings with City institutions, Dixons is also deriding the Woolworth advertising

policy, which it says has switched erratically between press and television.

Woolworth, which is stepping up its store refurbishment programme, last night claimed that the cosmetics survey referred to product lines no longer being stocked.

It said: "We have stopped selling the unprofitable low-priced toiletries and high-priced fragrances and our new lines are substantially more profitable."

"We cannot think why Dixons is bothering to bring this up at all."

Meanwhile, Woolworth's chief executive, Mr Geoff Mulcahy, said the group would be refurbishing or opening about 360,000 sq ft of retail space next month - the equivalent of almost 200 Dixons stores or about two thirds of the Dixons chain.

He said: "This emphasizes that we have clear retail growth strategies and that we are doing a great deal in all three of our retail businesses - Woolworth, B&Q and Comet."

## Thorn EMI screen division was near ruin, says Cannon

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

Britain's largest film company, Thorn EMI Screen Entertainment, came near to financial ruin before being sold by Thorn EMI, its new owners claim.

Cannon, the Hollywood film producer, said that since acquiring the ABC cinema circuit and EMI film studio company three weeks ago, he had discovered "a horror story" of squandered money, poorly negotiated contracts and "gross incompetence."

Mr Menahem Golan, the Israeli-born film magnate who controls Cannon with his cousin, Mr Yoram Globus, said he had been "shocked and amazed" by some of the film contracts negotiated by Screen Entertainment's previous management.

"The company would have been bust within a year had it

been allowed to carry on its previous course," he said.

Mr Golan said he was particularly concerned by the contracts for a number of high-budget US films signed with Mr David Begelman, the Hollywood producer, and he was currently attempting to renegotiate the deals.

Thorn EMI has already been severely embarrassed over the way it sold Screen Entertainment to the Australian financier Mr Alan Bond for £125 million only to see Mr Bond sell the company a week later to Cannon for £175 million.

Mr Golan said that shortly after Cannon bought Screen Entertainment, a number of management files had been secretly removed from the offices of the company's former

chief executive, Mr Gary Dornall, and burnt.

Mr Dornall, who was on a three-year contract, resigned four weeks ago after agreeing a substantial severance fee with Mr Bond.

Cannon tried to buy Screen Entertainment from Thorn EMI six months ago but at that stage Thorn was set on selling to a management consortium being organized by Mr Dornall. Cannon's bid was also criticized by other leaders in the British film industry.

Mr Bond first became involved by offering to put up £10 million towards the management bid. He then exercised an option to buy the whole company after Mr Dornall failed to raise the balance of the money.

## CBI fears effects of US tax Bill

By Lawrence Lever

British companies may be forced to reduce their investments in America because of provisions in a tax reform Bill now going through the US Senate, according to the Confederation of British Industry.

The provisions would effectively end the practice of establishing "link" or dual resident companies in order to obtain relief for interest charges and losses under the tax systems of both countries.

At present, a British company acquiring a US company, or vice versa, is able to set up a link company and ensure that it is that company which borrows money for the acquisition.

A spokesman for the CBI said the Senate Bill "would put a restraint on the ability of British companies to invest in the United States."

Objections to the Bill focus on its alleged discriminatory treatment of UK companies, because although the Bill prevents UK companies benefiting from link companies for investment in the US, there is no corresponding provision for US companies seeking to finance their UK investments in this manner.

The Inland Revenue threatened to end link company arrangements in a series of consultative documents on international taxation issued in the early 1980s, although the resultant provisions of the Finance Act 1984 left the system intact.

The CBI will today call on the Government to launch a massive public relations exercise to emphasize the prospects for job creation arising from the Channel Tunnel project (Teresa Poole writes).

The CBI is also concerned about the effects of the tunnel's construction on the environment.

It believes that a major road system should be in place before construction starts in earnest, with a motorway link from the M25 to the terminal. Roads should also be improved to the north and northwest to the M2 link, and proper sign-posting should be introduced to protect villages

## Car groups face hard time in US

By David Young

Europe's prestige car makers - Jaguar, Mercedes and BMW - are warned in a report published today that the lowest dollar has made the important United States market less attractive for them despite the fact that cheap oil is once again making large cars more attractive to the average American driver.

The report, by DRI Europe, says that Japanese car makers will suffer most from the fall of the dollar against the yen, but adds that the "supernormal" profits made by some importers in the United States market will end.

The new Rover model will be targeted at the growing US prestige market which is already Jaguar's main sales area.

The DRI report says that profit margins in the prestige sector will shrink, but only small cars have lost their competitive pricing edge.

The report says: "The realignment of exchange rates has allowed US-based manufacturers to think once again of selling in the European market - something quite improbable during the years of dollar strength."

## Nevi purchase

Nevi Baltic is adding more than £14 million to its funds under management with the acquisition of Fraser Henderson for a maximum of £300,000 in cash. Mr Alan Henderson, founder and chairman of Fraser Henderson, will now head a restructured investment management team within Nevi Baltic.

## Industry alarmed by skills shortage

By Teresa Poole

An alarming picture of Britain's skills shortage emerges in a business survey published today which concludes that the prospects for employment remain dismal.

The regional survey, conducted by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, asked companies involved in manufacturing, service, retail and wholesale distribution whether they had difficulty obtaining skilled workers.

In the mid-Thames Valley 79 per cent of firms reported problems in finding skilled manual workers, 57 per cent had difficulty in finding office staff, and half had problems finding other manual workers.

In the West Midlands, where unemployment levels are high, half the firms recruiting recently had difficulty finding skilled manual workers. In London and the South-east the proportion was 38 per cent, in the South-west and the Bristol and West regions a

third of the companies complained. In Yorkshire and Humberside it was 26 per cent, and in the North-east and East Anglia it was 23 per cent. The situation was better in Wales and Merseyside where the figures were 10 and 8 per cent respectively.

The survey comes a week after Mr Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, said that Britain was facing a skills crisis.

Trading performance was also disappointing, with an average downturn of 7 per cent in domestic orders during the first quarter of 1986. Export orders were more promising with a 7 per cent improvement and only the North-east, Scotland, and Wales reported a weakening.

The association says that manufacturing industry should by now be showing more encouraging results. In line with other recent surveys, the level of interest rates remains the top complaint

## Holmes à Court and Elliott in final showdown for BHP

From Stephen Taylor  
Sydney

The latest bid for control of Broken Hill Proprietary Company (BHP) closes today with no clear indication as to who will win. Australia's biggest company, amid the confusing flurry of bids, manoeuvres and insider jargon that have become part of the battle for "The Big Australian", one thing is reasonably certain - Mr John Elliott or Mr Robert Holmes à Court will emerge as the king of corporate Australia.

Today is vital for Mr Holmes à Court, chairman of the Bell Group, who on May 13 announced he had secured an additional A\$1.5 billion (£697 million) credit, taking BHP's available resources for the bid to A\$4.1 billion.

The increase in Mr Holmes à Court's May 13 offer, from A\$3.70 per share to A\$3.90, up to a maximum acceptance of 400 million shares, had commentators saying he was within sight of his objective. But few shareholders seem to have responded, because they believe the price may go higher.

That might all change today. Most stockbrokers are



Robert Holmes à Court

advising their clients to accept the offer - at the last moment - or sell on the open market. One broker said: "There is very little justification for anyone doing nothing. The fundamentals suggest this is a good price."

When Mr Holmes à Court first made his intentions known earlier this year there was a tendency to suggest that he was not really interested in taking over BHP.

That is no longer in doubt. He disclosed at a public hearing this month that he and Mr Elliott have held three secret meetings at which the Elders chief offered a price for BHP shares which would have

left him with a A\$400 million profit. He declined.

Elders entered the fray in April with a A\$1.7 billion market raid which gave Mr Elliott an 18 per cent holding. Mr Holmes à Court has a similar holding. It has been suggested that one can only gain control by buying out the other. The Bell chairman said he had made an offer which would have left his rival A\$400 million or so richer.

Behind the two main contenders, other heavyweights have been manoeuvring in a way which could sway the outcome. One of these is Mr John Spalding's Adelaide Steamship Group, which has been cast in the role of the white knight sought by BHP's directors to ward off Mr Holmes à Court.

Adsteam owns about 60 million BHP shares - about 5 per cent of capital - but has the capacity to increase that to about 30 per cent. It has been lurking in the background for more than a week and could still emerge to play a pivotal role.

Meanwhile a new player has emerged out of nowhere. Equitcorp Tasman, an investment company with its roots in New Zealand, snapped up 3 per cent of BHP on Friday.

## Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## A deadline for the election calculus

It is a nice question whether economics determines election dates, or election dates determine economics. The British system allows governments to look for a window of opportunity. The last two general elections took place just before a rise in the inflation rate. But this does not preclude British governments from behaving much like those facing a fixed-term nemesis: using economic policy to make the best of things at the most likely election moment.

Economic policy is imprecise and slow. So there is for these purposes precious little difference between the British movable election feast and a fixed term. Take the present election calculus. Mrs Thatcher is, she says, minded to play it long. Even if she is not, her choice of dates is quite restricted.

It would be odd to call an election within one year, barely possible to wait a full two. This is the normal span of short-term economic forecasting and policy-making. So we can now make an educated guess at the economic wares Mrs Thatcher will have on display; and it is almost her last chance to rearrange them.

One set of wares is already the subject of public dispute between Mrs Thatcher's new Cabinet. Education, hitherto the easiest programme to trim, is in the hands of a man who considers that changing gear is easier with a little financial oil. Local government, in contrast, is in the hands of a man determined to demonstrate financial muscle; a triumph of hope over experience. Local authorities still have the capacity to inflict electoral revenge through cuts or rate increases.

The departmental budgets over which debate is joined cover a year - 1987-88 - which straddles Mrs Thatcher's election options. The battle will also affect the two critical Budgets. Nigel Lawson will probably have the opportunity to present a fifth Budget in March 1988. If he does manage to introduce 25p income tax, it will be a campaign headline, even if voting takes place before the taxman has delivered the bunce into pay-packets.

But the Budget of fundamental electoral importance is next year's - March 1987. Research (well, folklore) suggests nine months are needed for a boost to purchasing power to translate into voting kindness; thus the traditional "giveaway Budget" should take place a year before an election.

In the early 1980s, it came to be thought that the giveaway Budget had lost its electoral punch. Voters were inclined to question the bill. Labour's exorbitant expensive plans were a liability in the 1983 election.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, as Chancellor, ran the Tories into the 1983 election with a politically skilful combination of apparent thrift and slight excess. Mr Lawson, you may remember, had to cut back almost immediately he got a look at the books. The intriguing question is whether voters, as polls

suggest, are losing their appetite for tax cuts. Even if not, there is an electoral risk of overkill, when wages are also rising.

People in work have done all too well. Real earnings have risen roughly 3 per cent a year since 1981. But the most telling statistic is provided by the Government's long-forgotten Tax and Price Index. This shows the wage increase needed to preserve the real value of your after-tax income.

The most recent 12-monthly increase in the TPI was only 1.2 per cent. That, in other words, was all the average wage-earner needed to preserve a constant purchasing power. The actual rise in average earnings over that year was 7.5 per cent. This must suggest that trying to win the 1988 election purely by boosting personal incomes would be to overstuff the goose. Inflation and output will weigh heavily in the election score.

For all that opinion polls also suggest that voters are bored with counter-inflation, it is still strategically important. Mrs Thatcher cannot, this time, take advantage of a dip in the figures (perhaps below 2 per cent); this will come inconveniently early. The true aim is not zero inflation, but a low plateau from which that Garden of Eden is visible. Mrs Thatcher, after all, has been running for most of this Parliament with an election target of 3 per cent.

Which leaves, of course, the most critical economic arena of all. The pattern of output may, thanks to oil, actually fit the electoral cycle rather better than the inflation figures will. We are plainly going to have a very flat year; a mid-term recession. In 1987 and 1988, Britain may be pulled up again by stronger world growth.

Growth helps the Chancellor's Budget calculations. But its vital link is with unemployment. The Government has now gone through a complete economic cycle without halting the rise in joblessness. In the next cycle, this task will be eased by changing demography and new employment programmes. It is significant that the National Institute for Economic and Social Research, whose latest forecast does not suggest a rapid revival in growth, still implies that unemployment will drop by more than 200,000 by the likely date of the next election. If that happens, the Government would sigh with relief. But at the moment, the pessimists still have the best of the jobs argument - as I was reminded only last week by their patriarch, Professor Wynne Godley of the Cambridge Economic Policy Group. Although the CEPG was too gloomy about output, it alone forecast the full drama of rising unemployment. It is worth noting its present suggestion that average output growth of 3 per cent a year is needed to bring unemployment down a mere quarter of a million by the 1990s.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

## Italy gears up for new oil projects

From John Earle, Rome

Italian shipyards serving the oil industry are looking forward to an assured future with orders for about 40 offshore platforms between now and 1990.

Signor Franco Reviglio, chairman of ENI, the state oil company, told an energy seminar that ENI would also drill about 300 development wells on land and offshore. This would create several thousand jobs in Italian industry, especially in the impoverished south.

In contrast to the tendency of oil companies cutting expenditure on exploration and development, Signor Reviglio told the seminar at Sreca, in northern Italy that ENI would maintain its effort in Italian territory with a sizeable spending.

Taking oil and gas together, ENI's domestic output would go up from the equivalent of 240,000 barrels a day to 390,000 barrels a day.

Signor Reviglio argued that the present "laissez faire" oil market could play into the hands of the producer countries.

Unless consumer countries took corrective action, the producers would be able to establish a new monopoly and deliver a new oil shock. "In other words, with crude oil under \$15 per barrel, dependence on Opec is just around the corner," he said.

## MIDLAND SAVINGS

## Notice to Account Holders

| Gross Interest % p.a.          | Midland Savings Accounts | Net Interest % p.a. | Gross Equivalent to a Basic Rate Taxpayer % p.a. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--|
| With effect from 27th May 1986 |                          |                     |  |
| 5.82                           | Deposit Account          | 4.35                | 6.13   |
| 8.83                           | Monthly Income Account   | 6.60                | 9.30   |
| 8.49                           | Griffin Savers           | 6.35                | 8.94   |
| 6.69                           | Saver Plus               | 5.00                | 7.04   |
| 7.63                           | £100+                    | 5.70                | 8.03   |
| 8.56                           | £500+                    | 6.40                | 9.01   |
|                                | £1000+                   |                     |  |



**Midland Bank**  
Midland Bank plc, 27 Poultry, London EC2P 2BX



# Onshore oil production starts to boom after a quiet revolution

By David Young  
Energy Correspondent

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister, who has several times pressed the ceremonial button to start production from some of the larger North Sea oilfields, has inaugurated a new stage in Britain's onshore oil industry. Although oil was first produced from oil shale deposits near Edinburgh more than 100 years ago and Britain's first well was drilled in Derbyshire in 1818, the development of the North Sea has overshadowed the quiet revolution going on behind the hedgerows of Hampshire, Sussex, Surrey and the East Midlands.

Now, according to Helbert Wagge, the stockbroker, the British onshore oil industry is set for a boom period which could bring increased revenues for the Government and possibly rescue some of the smaller independent oil companies badly hit by the fall in oil prices.

Although oil is still below \$15 a barrel, Britain's onshore oilfields can be massively profitable. Current output rates measured in hundreds of barrels a day as opposed to the thousands in the North Sea.



Alick Buchanan-Smith

Mr Buchanan-Smith last week opened BP's newest onshore oilfield at Welton, five miles north-east of Lincoln, which will shortly reach peak production of 3,000 barrels a day. On June 4, he will officially open the Humble Grove oilfield in Hampshire where Carless has developed a field which is nearing production of 2,500 barrels a day.

The need to meet strict environmental controls has been cited as the most important factor controlling the pace of development of the onshore industry. Mr Buchanan-Smith recently announced new on-

shore regulations which tighten up the rules.

The Welton oilfield, which the minister first saw 15 months ago when work started and is now screened to fit into the flat Lincolnshire landscape, was discovered in 1981 by BP and its partner in the venture, British Gas.

Initial production was 544 barrels a day, but now there are 18 wells on three sites, sending a 1,000-ton railload of oil to the Humberside refinery every second day.

Welton is typical of the type of development which the Government hopes will keep Britain in the upper league of oil producers well into the next century.

Lincolnshire County Council gave outline planning permission in mid-1984 and a full planning application was submitted by BP shortly afterwards — but not until the company had undertaken a detailed environmental impact assessment. Such an assessment involves discussions with all local councils, conservation groups and archaeological societies.

BP also had to deal with the discovery of the remains of a plesiosaurus, a 15-foot prehistoric marine carnivore, which is now being prepared for display by Scunthorpe Natural History Museum working on behalf of the British Museum.

Ultimately, the Welton oil gathering facilities will also be able to handle oil produced from the North Sea, a field which is under development three miles away, and which, although lacking the reserves of Welton — 13 million barrels — could produce 250 barrels a day from a single well for 20 years. BP is also planning to develop a well at Stainton which will produce 250 barrels a day and send its production to the Welton treatment centre by road tanker.

However, the environmental pressure on the onshore oil explorers is continuing and BP, as the largest and most experienced onshore oil producer is now experimenting with slim-hole drilling on an oilfield in the Vale of Belvoir which dried up in the early 1970s.

The micro-drill system, developed in Sweden, has been used to drill more than 250 wells in Europe, Turkey and Tunisia. The rigs are only 11 metres high compared with conventional 40-metre rigs, can be moved quickly, are quieter, and drilling costs are 30-40 per cent lower.

The disadvantages, are that the small hole means conventional down-hole testing equipment cannot be used.

# Beecham seeks sense of direction

If you have lost your way, one well tried method of finding it is to go back to where your difficulties started and begin again.

That may not be so easy for Beecham. Not that there has been anything disastrously wrong. The company is not even overburdened with debt.

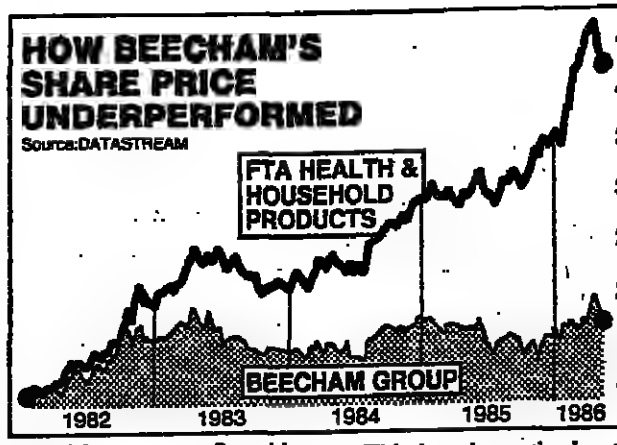
But somewhere along the line, virtually unnoticed by the City until the abrupt departure of Sir Ronald Halstead as chairman nine months ago, it has started to drift.

It is impossible to say exactly where Beecham started to lose direction. But certainly the emphasis of the group's trading profit has altered significantly. In 1979 pharmaceuticals accounted for over 60 per cent of profit. Now they are only 45 per cent.

The other 55 per cent comes from consumer products, where much of the growth has been on the back of acquisitions. Since 1979, Beecham has spent more than £800 million (£537 million) on acquisitions, most of them consumer products companies.

In the process the consumer products division has moved further and further from its original base in proprietary medicines and toiletries and extended its exposure to food and drinks, cosmetics, fragrances and home improvement products.

Evidence suggests that Beecham may have paid too much for its acquisitions. A recent study shows that a return of 35 per cent or more was required to maintain the group's historic margins. While it is difficult to quantify accurately, returns have probably been less than half that. As a result, Beecham has been accused of trying to



HOW BEECHAM'S SHARE PRICE UNDERPERFORMED  
Source: DATASTREAM

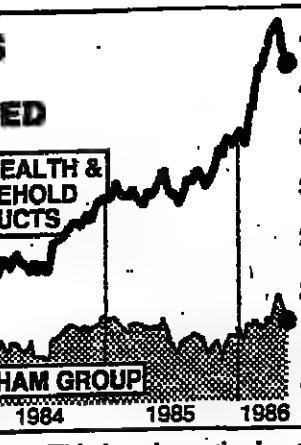
spend its way out of trouble, increasing its debts, culminating in a rights issue in 1984.

So how can it retrace its steps and begin again? The company is not expected to unwind completely the long string of acquisitions it has made since 1979, but it is likely that many will be sold.

Some have been distinctly poor performers, especially in the United States. Jovan, bought for \$85 million (£57 million) in 1979, took Beecham into the lower end of the fragrances market when fashion was moving up-market.

Germaine Montell, part of the cosmetics business acquired in 1985 from British American Tobacco, is making losses. And the home improvement group DAP, acquired in 1983 for \$70 million, has proved a disappointing performer.

In the meantime, the performance of the pharmaceutical division has been variable and recently disappointing. Traditionally, it has relied heavily on antibiotics. About 65 per cent of Beecham's pharmaceutical sales are in that category and some 50 per cent of turnover comes from the mature, penicillin-based drug amoxycillin (Amoxyl), where margins are being progressively eroded.



EARNINGS PER SHARE  
Year to March 31

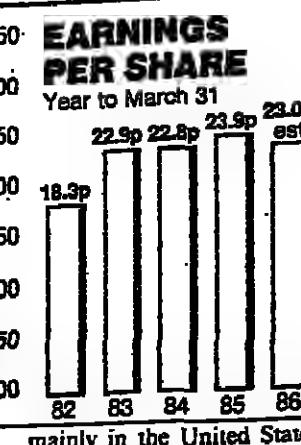
This is only partly due to generic competition. Pharmaceuticals have recently been vulnerable to government fiat. The Japanese Government has progressively reduced drug prices for four years, while in Britain, the Department of Health and Social Security has cracked down on drug profits.

Beecham's new broad-spectrum antibiotic, Augmentin, is also penicillin-based. But initial hopes that it would take over from Amoxyl as the latter came off-patent have not been realized.

It is succeeding notably only in the United States. In Europe and Japan it has made very little impact.

The boardroom putsch which resulted in the departure of Sir Ronald Halstead also led to the appointment of temporary chairman of Lord Keith of Castlereagh, and as chief executive, Mr John Robb, who has a background in consumer products, but who has a clear idea of where he wants the company to go.

That still leaves the company with a gaping deficiency. What is needed is a strong arm at the helm. The search, presumably for an executive chairman to replace Lord Keith, is being conducted with urgency.



HOW BEECHAM'S SHARE PRICE UNDERPERFORMED  
Source: DATASTREAM

mainly in the United States where there is a greater pool of candidates than in Britain.

Lord Keith has just over a year to go as chairman, as company rules stipulate that he must resign at the annual meeting after his seventeenth birthday in August.

The long-suffering shareholder, who has seen his shares underperform other pharmaceutical companies, is not without hope. When Beecham announces its preliminary results for the year on June 12, it is likely to be more forthcoming than usual about its plans.

It is expected to comment on its new drug developments which will, it is hoped, take it away from over-dependence on antibiotics. Of particular interest is a new cardiovascular drug which could be launched early next year, initially in West Germany.

This will not have the money-spinning potential of drugs which have to be taken several times a day for long periods, but the market is estimated to be worth over \$1 billion in the United States alone, where a similar drug manufactured by Genentech has caused a sensation.

The group is also trying to break into the lucrative anti-inflammatory market with

nabumetone, one of a new class of non-steroidal drugs with very few side effects. Since the Open controversy, it has been difficult to obtain approval for anti-inflammatories, but there are hopes that its first major launch will be in West Germany where it has been awaiting approval since January 1983.

The company will be unable to name a new chairman on June 12. But it is expected to outline a more positive strategy, and possibly a list of disposals in cosmetics and home improvements, where Mr E.H. Bond, formerly the group's finance director, has been appointed chairman. It is likely that he will return Beecham's focus to proprietary medicines, health care products, toiletries and possibly some cosmetics.

A division whose products range from Horlicks and Marmite to UHU glue and from Brylcreem and Yardley cosmetics to Copeyde and carpet laying accessories is a likely candidate for rationalization.

While it may be embarrassing to have to abandon them so soon after acquisition, possibly taking some book losses, it appears that Beecham will sell several recent purchases. It may even announce a disposal or two before its results.

Jovan (especially the unprofitable US portion), DAP and Germaine Montell could be under consideration for sale. Other candidates for disposal could be Unibond and Copeyde, both in the adhesives market, and Roberts Consolidated, a US home improvements company. All of these companies except Jovan have been bought since 1983.

Carol Ferguson

Cloud of as mo opt for

## HARVARD SECURITIES GROUP PLC

### INTERIM STATEMENT

| Unaudited Group Results for half-year to 31st March, 1986 | Half-year to 31st March 1985 | Half-year to 31st March 1986 | Year to 30th Sept. 1986 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Turnover  | 32,376                       | 36,546                       | 59,426                  |
| Profit on Ordinary Activities before Taxation             | 326                          | 768                          | 1,545                   |
| Taxation (estimated)                                      | (286)                        | (227)                        | (68)                    |
| Profit after Taxation                                     | 640                          | 541                          | 1,479                   |
| Dividend  | (180)                        | —                            | (150)                   |
| Retained Profit   | 460                          | 541                          | 1,329                   |
| Dividend (net)  | 0.50p                        | —                            | 0.50p                   |
| Earnings per share  | 2.13p                        | 1.80p                        | 4.93p                   |

The shares will become Ex-Dividend on 2nd June, 1986. The results incorporate dealings up to 11th April, 1986.

"Our interim figures show a very satisfactory improvement over last year. During the last six months we have further extended our client base and the number of stocks in which we make a market. Excluding the exceptional trading last year in British Telecom our turnover shows an increase of more than 60%. We are confident that our full year figures will meet with our shareholders approval and, therefore, I have pleasure in announcing our first interim dividend of 0.5p net per share."

Tom Wilmot (Chairman) 20th May, 1986

For copies of this Interim Statement please ring 01-928 2881

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## COMPANY NEWS

● **WAVERLEY CAMERON:** Dividend for 1985 cut from 3.75p to 1.25p. Turnover £3.56 million (£3.01 million). Trading loss £91,125 (profit £840). Loss per share 1.25p (earnings 1.25p).

● **NORSK HYDRO:** Application is being made for a listing on the New York Stock Exchange. The board says that 1986's result will probably be somewhat weaker than 1985's, since it is unlikely that the fall in oil prices can be fully offset by improved earnings in other sectors.

● **SHEFFIELD BRICK:** The company is reporting for the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1985, the current period being for 17 months to May 31, 1986. Turnover £2.42 million (£2.73 million for 1984). Pretax loss £13,000 (profit £8,000).

More company news on page 19

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

### STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

| Market rates                | Bank rates      | 1 month    | 3 months   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|
| May 29                      | May 29          | May 29     | May 29     |
| N York 1.4855-1.4860        | 1.4845-1.4850   | 0.42-0.43p | 1.01-1.02p |
| Australia 2.0420-2.0425     | 2.0410-2.0415   | 0.34-0.35p | 0.82-0.83p |
| Amst 3.8352-3.8417          | 3.8352-3.8417   | 18-19p     | 43-44p     |
| Brussels 69.02-69.78        | 69.57-69.78     | 17-18p     | 43-44p     |
| Cologne 12.5405-12.5445     | 12.5405-12.5445 | 18-19p     | 43-44p     |
| Dublin 1.1145-1.1200        | 1.1165-1.1175   | 1-10p      | 1-10p      |
| Frankfurt 3.3985-3.4048     | 3.3985-3.4048   | 14-15p     | 44-45p     |
| London 22.35-22.45          | 22.35-22.45     | 85-91p     | 85-91p     |
| Madrid 215.17-215.67        | 215.55-216.91   | 27-28p     | 64-65p     |
| Paris 232.38-232.61         | 232.77-232.91   | 1-10p      | 1-10p      |
| Rome 11.5252-11.5317        | 11.5252-11.5317 | 3-4-10p    | 10-11-11p  |
| Switzerland 10.7904-10.8040 | 10.7904-10.8040 | 3-7p       | 7-7p       |
| Tokyo 10.8071-10.8088       | 10.8071-10.8088 | 1-10p      | 1-10p      |
| Vienna 23.75-24.04          | 24.00-24.04     | 11-12p     | 28-29p     |
| Zurich 2.8702-2.8722        | 2.8702-2.8722   | 17-18p     | 43-44p     |

Spot rates compared with 1978 were down at 7.14p (day's range 7.17-7.14p).

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank, HOPEX and Excal. \*Lloyds Bank International

### DOLLAR SPOT RATES

| Market rates                | Bank rates    |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| May 29                      | May 29        |
| India 1.2335-1.2385         | 1.2315-1.2345 |
| Japan 2.2220-2.2250         | 2.2215-2.2245 |
| Malaysia 2.2175-2.2225      | 2.2175-2.2225 |
| South Africa 2.1763-2.1771  | 2.1763-2.1771 |
| Canada 1.5880-1.5870        | 1.5880-1.5870 |
| Sweden 7.2725-7.2775        | 7.2725-7.2775 |
| Switzerland 7.1225-7.1275   | 7.1225-7.1275 |
| Denmark 8.4500-8.4550       | 8.4500-8.4550 |
| West Germany 2.2965-2.2980  | 2.2965-2.2980 |
| Switzerland 1.5845-1.5850   | 1.5845-1.5850 |
| Netherlands 2.5700-2.5715   | 2.5700-2.5715 |
| France 7.2750-7.2800        | 7.2750-7.2800 |
| Japan 170.25-170.35         | 170.25-170.35 |
| Italy 1.5655-1.5665         | 1.5655-1.5665 |
| Belgium (Comet) 48.82-48.87 | 48.82-48.87   |
| Hong Kong 7.9152-7.9157     | 7.9152-7.9157 |
| Portugal 150.75-151.75      | 150.75-151.75 |
| Spain 144.70-145.00         | 144.70-145.00 |
| Austria 18.00-18.05         | 18.00-18.05   |

### MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

| Base Rates %            | Clearing Banks %        |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Overnight 10% to 12%    | Overnight 10% to 12%    |
| Discount Market Loans % | Discount Market Loans % |
| Overnight 10% to 12%    | Overnight 10% to 12%    |
| Week fixed %            | Week fixed %            |
| 1 month 10% to 12%      | 1 month 10% to 12%      |
| 3 months 10% to 12%     | 3 months 10% to 12%     |
| 6 months 10% to 12%     | 6 months 10% to 12%     |
| 12 months 10% to 12%    | 12 months 10% to 12%    |

### EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

| Bank             | 1 month | 3 months | 6 months | 12 months |
|------------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Barclays         | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| HSBC             | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Paribas          | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Societe Generale | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Union Bank       | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Westminster      | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Yorkshire        | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| London           | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Midland          | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Northampton      | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Southampton      | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Warwick          | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Worcester        | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| York             | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| London           | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Midland          | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Northampton      | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Southampton      | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Warwick          | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| Worcester        | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |
| York             | 7.50%   | 8.00%    | 8.50%    | 9.00%     |

### GOLD

| Gold \$342.00-342.50           | Gold \$342.00-342.50         |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| London (for com)               | 342.75-343.25 (2000-2500-30) |
| Amst 80.75-81.75 (25-25-60-00) | 80.75-81.75 (25-25-60-00)    |
| Excludes VAT                   | Excludes VAT                 |

### TREASURY BILLS

| Applicable 515-520  | Applicable 515-520  |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 month 5.15-5.20   | 1 month 5.15-5.20   |
| 3 months 5.15-5.20  | 3 months 5.15-5.20  |
| 6 months 5.15-5.20  | 6 months 5.15-5.20  |
| 12 months 5.15-5.20 | 12 months 5.15-5.20 |

### Grindlays Bank p.l.c.

#### Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank p.l.c. announces

that its base rate for lending will change

from 10½% to 10%

with effect from

27th May 1986

Grindlays Bank p.l.c.

A member of the ABN Group of Companies

Head Office: Grindlays Bank plc.

Minerva House, Montague Close, London SE1 9DH.

## BASE LENDING RATES

| Bank                   | Base Rate |
|------------------------|-----------|
| ABN                    | 10.50%    |
| Adem & Company         | 10.50%    |
| BCCI                   | 10.00%    |
| Chitani Savings        | 10.75%    |
| Consolidated Cdn       | 10.50%    |
| Continental Trust      | 10.50%    |
| Co-operative Bank      | 10.00%    |
| C. Home & Co.          | 10.00%    |
| Hong Kong & Shanghai   | 10.00%    |
| Lloyds Bank            | 10.00%    |
| Met Westminister       | 10.00%    |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 10.50%    |
| TSB                    | 10.50%    |
| Colonial Bank          | 10.00%    |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

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## Hill Samuel Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on

27th May, 1986, Hill Samuel's Base Rate

for lending will be decreased

from 10.5% to 10% per annum.

### DEMAND DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Depositors not liable to deduction

for basic rate tax

5.82% per annum gross.

Depositors liable to deduction

for basic rate tax

4.35% per annum net



\_\_\_\_\_



**Claimants should ring 0254-53272**

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

|          |                     |     |     |       |     |
|----------|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 33.76    | North Union         | 150 |     |       | 5.0 |
| 33.76    | Copy of Letter      | 524 |     |       | 5.0 |
| 1,342.00 | News Paper          | 42  | -2  |       |     |
| 89.39    | St. Louis Co.       | 899 |     | 12.50 |     |
| 943.50   | Sandwich & Sausages | 770 | +25 | 29.0  |     |
| 123.33   | Do 5.0% Gro Pd      | 134 |     | 6.5   |     |
| 32.11    | Strum Letter        | 25  | -1  | 4.7   |     |
| 4,025.00 | Utility Washer      | 330 | +1  | 9.7   |     |
| 3,470.00 | Wares               | 47  |     |       |     |
| 77.50    | Washington LJ       | 780 | -1  | 26.7  |     |
| 33.50    | Washco              | 258 |     | 5.8   |     |
| 35.50    | Wight, Collins      | 420 |     | 4.8   |     |

**PROPERTY**

|           |                |     |     |      |
|-----------|----------------|-----|-----|------|
| 56.18     | Admiral        | 56  | +3  | 0.2  |
| 36.4m     | Alfred Lee     | 73  |     | 2.0  |
| 1,515,000 | Apex           | 80  |     | 2.8  |
|           | Arlington Secs | 183 |     | 2.4  |
| 15.8m     | Belgrave       | 107 | +11 | 0.6  |
| 105.2m    | Bison (P)      | 280 | +4  | 17.1 |
| 122.1m    | Broadway       | 325 | +5  | 13.9 |
| 248.0m    | Br Land        | 177 | +4  | 3.9  |
| 124.8m    | Broaden        | 124 | +2  | 4.1  |

[illegible][illegible]

| SHIPPING   |                 |      |      |      |   |
|------------|-----------------|------|------|------|---|
| \$49.5m    | Aspen for Paris | \$18 | +60  | 14.3 | 2 |
| \$21.5m    | Cymru to London | 25   | +1   | 1.1  | 2 |
| 273.5m     | Cebu to London  | 263  | +7   | 6.1  | 2 |
| 14.4m      | Poler (Japan)   | 65   | -5   | 17.8 | 7 |
| \$1,160.0m | Grav. (Japan)   | 810  |      | 5.1  | 8 |
| 17.1m      | Scotts (Irish)  | 7    | +3   |      |   |
| \$51.1m    | Lytle           | 1    | +1   |      |   |
| \$20.0m    | Merrill Docks   | 1    | +3.1 |      |   |
| 234.2m     | Ocean Transport | 198  | +5   | 22.9 | 3 |
| 1,315.1m   | P. & O. Ltd.    | 535  |      |      |   |
| 7,983.0m   | Rundman (Water) | 51   |      | 7.1  | 7 |
| 1,915.0m   | Tunbridge Sails | 360  | -10  | 18.9 | 3 |

SHOES AND LEATHER

|           |                   |     |   |      |   |
|-----------|-------------------|-----|---|------|---|
| 1,470,000 | Headgear          | 770 |   | 14.3 |   |
| 11.2m     | Headgear          | 26  |   | 5.9  |   |
| 11.2m     | Lambert Hoopworn  | 200 | - | 8.2  |   |
| 2,195,000 | Headgear & Burton | 75  |   | 8.2  |   |
| 13.6m     | Headgear          | 44  |   | 4.6  |   |
| 22.5m     | Strong & Fisher   | 152 | - | 11.2 |   |
| 40.3m     | Stylo             | 211 | - | 6.4  | 3 |

| TEXTILES  |               |     |     |     |  |
|-----------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 56 Tm     | Alpaca Text   | 255 | +10 | 9.3 |  |
| 8,950,000 | Alpaca Bros   | 160 |     | 6.1 |  |
| 4,961,000 | Bacile (Lohs) | 135 |     | 6.1 |  |
| 9,575,500 | Bachmann (A)  | 94  | +8  | 8.2 |  |
| 7,037,000 | Bachmann (A)  | 99  |     | 8.6 |  |
| 92.7m     | Bachmann      | 62  |     | 5.7 |  |
| 1,077.2m  | Bachmann      | 86  | +7  | 5.7 |  |


[illegible]

| TOBACCOS           |     |     |      |   |
|--------------------|-----|-----|------|---|
| 5.831 Dm BAT       | 361 | +18 | 17.9 | 4 |
| 2.54 Dm Imperial   | 351 | +2  | 13.7 | 4 |
| 37.5 Dm Rönners 'B | 147 | -4  | 9.1  | 6 |

● Ex dividend s Ex all b Forecast dividend e  
 payment passed f Price at suspension g Dividend  
 yield exclude a special payment k Pre-merger fig  
 Forecast earnings o Ex other r Ex rights s Ex  
 share split t Tax-free ... No significant data

Midland  
Business  
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## Queen's Bench Division

## Law Report May 27 1986

## Collision inquiry verdict not final

The European Gateway  
Before Mr Justice Steyn  
[Judgment given May 21]

The findings of a court of formal investigation into a collision between two vessels did not create an estoppel in a subsequent Admiralty action between the owners of the vessels. Nor was it an abuse of the process of the court or contrary to public policy to attempt to re-litigate such findings.

Mr Justice Steyn in the Queen's Bench Division accordingly gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs, the owners of the Speedlink Vanguard, on a preliminary issue in their Admiralty action against the defendants, the owners of the European Gateway.

Mr John Withler, QC and Mr Simon Gault for the plaintiffs; Mr Anthony Clarke, QC and Mr Nigel Teare for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE STEYN said that both vessels were engaged in a cross-channel ferry service. On the night of December 19, 1982, the European Gateway collided with the Speedlink Vanguard in shallow water in the approaches to Harwich, causing a breach in the European Gateway's starboard side.

Within 10 minutes, the European Gateway was lying on her starboard side with her port side clear of the water. Two passengers and four crew members lost their lives.

After a preliminary inquiry, the Secretary of State for Transport gave directions under section 466 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 that a formal investigation be held into the collision by a wreck commissioner.

The commissioner appointed, Mr Nicholas Phillips, QC, was assisted by four assessors with nautical, engineering and other relevant experience. The court, to whose investigators the Shipping Casualties and Appeals and Re-hearing Rules (SI 1923 No 752(L9)) applied, had all the powers of a magistrates' court exercising its ordinary jurisdiction.

Apartment from the Secretary of State for Transport, the owners of the vessels, their masters and cargo interests became parties to the proceedings.

All parties were represented by counsel and solicitors throughout the hearing, which occupied 35 days between November 1983 and March 1984.

Although counsel for the secretary of state had the general duty of superintending the management of the case, acting pro bono publico, separate counsel was instructed to appear on behalf of the secretary of state since the owners of the Speedlink Vanguard wished to raise criticisms of the department.

The first purpose of the investigation was to answer the questions: "Why did the col-

lision occur?" and "Why did the European Gateway capsize so rapidly?"

The second purpose was "to consider what lessons for the future can be learnt from the casualty."

The final and subsidiary purpose was "to consider whether the loss of the European Gateway and the consequent loss of life were caused by the wrongful act or default of any persons."

The owners of the Speedlink Vanguard succeeded in satisfying the court of formal investigation that the predominant blame for the collision was that of Captain McGibney, the Master of the European Gateway.

The plaintiffs commenced a collision action against the defendants. Although the writ was served before the investigation began, the statement of claim was not served until the court of formal investigation had reported its findings.

In that pleading the plaintiffs squarely based their case on the court's findings.

The defendants denied all liability and asked for judgment in their favour on their counterclaim. The denials and averments in the defence and counterclaim were at variance with the court's findings.

The plaintiffs replied, *inter alia*, that the defendants were precluded by the doctrine of issue estoppel from re-opening the findings of the investigation.

The plaintiffs subsequently commenced a limitation action against the defendants in which issue estoppel was again raised.

The requirements of issue estoppel *per rem judicatum*, with which the present court was concerned, were stated by Lord Brandon in *The Sennar* (No 2) (1985) 1 WLR 490.

The real issue in the present case was whether Lord Brandon's first requirement that the judgment in the earlier action had to be of a court of competent jurisdiction had been established.

It was conceded that the court

of formal investigation was competent with regard to the question whether the certificate of a master or certificated officer should be suspended or cancelled.

Was the court of formal investigation a court of competent jurisdiction as between contending owners in relation to findings of fact sought to be relied on?

Ultimately, the question whether there was, or could be, an issue estoppel in the present case depended on the function of the court of formal investigation, as between contending shipowners, and that the function of the court of formal investigation did not extend to pronouncing on the civil liability of those parties.

Sections 483(2) and, more importantly, 473 of the 1894 Act also lent support to the view that the findings were not intended to be conclusive.

Furthermore, there were features of the procedure under the 1923 Rules which were very different from the procedure adopted in civil proceedings.

Regarded cumulatively, those differences tended to support the conclusion that, apart from its limited disciplinary function, the court of formal investigation fulfilled a purely investigatory function: see rules 6, 12 and 13.

To hold that the findings of fact were conclusive as between contending owners would have a detrimental effect on the effective functioning of investigations. It would lead to a shift from safety at sea to the determination of civil liability as the major purpose of the inquiry.

For those reasons no issue estoppel arose.

His Lordship repeated and endorsed the recommendation of Mr Justice Devlin in *Waddle v. Waddell Shipping Co Ltd* (1952) 2 Lloyd's Rep 105, [131] that the report of wreck inquiries be made available to any court which had to determine the cause of the loss.

A statutory provision was needed enabling the judge hearing the collision or limitation action to make such evidential use of the report as a whole as he thought fit.

Solicitors: Inglewood Botterell Roche & Pybus, Newcastle upon Tyne; Norton Rose Botterell & Roche.

of competent jurisdiction between contending shipowners. The right of an affected owner to appeal to the High Court should be suspended or cancelled.

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## Satisfying requirement of notice

Sage v Towse

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Mann  
[Judgment given May 16]

The requirement in section 179(2)(c) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 that a defendant be served with a notice of the intended prosecution within 14 days was satisfied where a defendant was charged within 14 days and was given a copy of the notice of the charge.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when allowing the prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated from the decision of Wallington Justices that the prosecutor had failed to show that he had complied with section 179.

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lision occur?" and "Why did the European Gateway capsize so rapidly?"

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## GILT-EDGED

## Politics hold threat to falling yields

Following its nervous start to the year, the gilt-edged market was exceptionally buoyant between the end of January and the middle of April.

Yields fell sharply, from 11 per cent to a low of 8½ per cent; the total return to domestic investors on gilts during this period, including the capital gain, was no less than 25 per cent. That compares with 20 per cent on United States Treasuries and 10 per cent in West German and Japanese government bonds to their domestic investors.

After such a meteoric rise, a significant setback was not surprising. Gilt-edged yields have risen by half a percentage point since mid-April, while US Treasury yields have risen even more. The key question is whether this development is merely a long-overdue technical correction or the beginning of a sustained bearish period. For the UK there certainly are some bearish domestic factors that have become more prominent. They are, however, political rather than economic in nature.

## UK factors

The economic upswing in Britain began five years ago. Lower oil prices and falling inflation should ensure that it continues for another year, albeit at a somewhat slower pace. Historically in the UK, bull bond markets have come to an end within two years of the start of an economic recovery. But the current recovery is highly unusual. Not only has fiscal stimulation been much less than usual but the recovery followed the steepest recession since the Second World War. The combined demand for finance from the public and corporate sectors remains extremely low.

The failure of unemployment to fall, however, is increasing the political pressures on the Government for expansionary action. Even so, the slippage in fiscal policy is unlikely to be sufficient to change dramatically the balance between the domestic demand and supply of funds. Last week's cut in banks' base rates, evidently prompted by the authorities, is clearly consistent with money GDP, particularly real growth, undershooting its target.

Broad monetary growth in Britain has accelerated in recent months and is now over 15 per cent, 12 per cent in real terms. This need not be adverse for financial mar-

kets in the short term, assuming that the authorities do not take action to correct it by pushing up interest rates. The broader measures of money include many balances which, in different circumstances, would be held in other savings media and would not be included in the definitions of money. The authorities' lack of response is, therefore, the correct policy at present, and is confirmed by the sluggish growth of M0 and other very narrow measures of money.

Excessive broad monetary growth is only a potential, not a current, problem. It is most likely to become an actual problem only after further falls in short-term interest rates, when funds held in sterling M3 and other measures of liquidity are more likely to be spent either in the UK or abroad.

Either pattern would raise inflation, but the fall in short-term rates would be beneficial for the gilt-edged market while it was occurring.

Published annual retail price inflation, currently 3 per cent, is now expected to dip below 2½ per cent in the middle of this year and to rise thereafter. Real interest rates, both short-term and on long gilt-edged stocks, nevertheless remain historically very high. Even if inflation rebounds to an underlying 4 per cent in 1987, real yields on long-dated gilt-edged stocks would still be 5 per cent on today's nominal yields, which is high by international standards. This point is perhaps the strongest single bull point for the gilt-edged market.

There is, however, one black spot on the horizon. UK earnings growth and, therefore, unit wage costs continue to be much higher than those abroad. As long as this persists, Britain will not enjoy to the same extent the lower inflationary trends from the fall in oil prices.

One potential positive factor for the gilt-edged market is the possibility of sterling's entry into the European Monetary System. If the UK enters at an exchange rate which appears defensible, the relatively high nominal bond yields in the UK are likely to attract substantial overseas investors. However, EMS membership is still probably some way from becoming reality due to the Prime Minister's reported strong opposition to entry.

On balance, there are no strong domestic economic factors to prevent gilt-edged yields falling back below their lows of mid-April. There is,

however, one important negative factor — the political uncertainty ahead of the general election in 1987 or 1988, which will undoubtedly increase nervousness, especially of overseas investors, as it approaches.

## Influences

In the month since the Libyan crisis spot oil prices have rebounded by \$5 to over \$15 a barrel. This underlines the fact that current published inflation figures are below the underlying trends in many countries. Despite the kick-up in oil prices, lower inflation will boost economic activity and strengthen cyclical economic recoveries in many countries.

The buoyant first quarter real GNP figures for the US are unlikely to be due mainly to falling oil prices. These, together with the lower dollar, will have their main impact towards the end of this year, as will buoyant monetary growth. Unless the dollar moves into freefall, however, the US authorities will not want a significant rise in interest rates there. Two special reasons for this are the continuing fragility of many financial institutions there and the clearly stated preference of the US Treasury for further concerted international action to get interest rates down.

The continuing financial imbalance in the US, reflecting the balance of trade deficit, the budget deficit and demands for business finance, make it difficult for America to initiate another round in this process and set off a further leg in the worldwide bull market in bonds.

This does not mean that a further leg cannot occur. US bond market movements have been closely tracked by the gilt-edged and other international bond markets in the first five months this year. Over the last 2½, however, the yield differential between long-dated gilt-edged stocks and long US Treasury bonds has moved sharply.

In summary, there is plenty of room for gilt-edged yields to move modestly below the low in yields of mid-April. This is so even if US yields do not fall. However, this can only be for as long as politics do not begin to dominate investors' perceptions of the UK.

Robert Thomas

The author is director of economic research, sterling bonds, at stockbroker Greenwell Montague

## APPOINTMENTS

Building Employers Confederation: Mr Leslie Sallabank has been elected chairman of the National Contractors' Group.

Johnson Wax: Mr Richard E Posey has been appointed managing director. He succeeds Mr Gianni Montezemolo.

Cement-Roadstone Holdings: Mr Gerard Valkier has been made a director.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council: Mr Timothy Sallabank, a director of the Hawker Siddeley Group, has been made a member of the council. He succeeds Mr Norman Scott.

Technical Audit Group: Sir Kenneth Corfield and Mr Sally Gross have been made non-executive directors.



Mr Sally Gross

Alliance Capital Management International: Mr Joseph C Williams has been appointed a director.

Derek Bryant Group: Mr Richard Seymour joins the board and becomes chairman from 1 June. He will also be appointed a director and chairman of the board of Derek Bryant Insurance Brokers.

Imperial Chemical Industries: Mr Herman Soppes has been appointed chairman of the paints division.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mr Nicholas Morris joins as a partner.



Sir Kenneth Corfield

Thorn EMI: Mr Gerald McLay will become a director and general manager, lighting systems division, in July.

Matsushita Electric (UK): Mr Itaru Sukemune has succeeded Mr Shunji Matsuo as managing director.

Industrial Development Authority of Ireland (IDA): Mr John Gorman has been appointed a director.

Midland  
Business  
Banking

## CLIENTS' PREMIUM DEPOSIT ACCOUNT INTEREST RATE CHANGE.

With effect from 27th May 1986, the interest rate per annum payable on this account is as follows.

£25,000 - £99,999  
9.25% gross 6.92% net.  
£100,000 and over  
9.75% gross 7.29% net.



Courts & Co. announce that their Base Rate is reduced from 10.50% to 10.00% per annum with effect from the 23rd May, 1986 until further notice.

All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate linked to Courts Base Rate will be varied accordingly.

The Deposit Rates on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal are as follows:-

6.25% per annum Gross\*  
4.375% per annum Net (the Gross Equivalent of which is 6.16% per annum to a basic rate tax payer).

Rates are subject to variation and interest is paid half-yearly in June and December.

\*Not withdrawn available to under 18s who are UK residents.  
440 Strand, London, WC2R 0QS



National  
Westminster  
Bank PLC

NatWest announces that with effect from Friday, 23rd May, 1986, its Base Rate is decreased from

10.50% to 10.00% per annum.

All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate of interest linked to NatWest Base Rate will be varied accordingly.

41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP

Standard Chartered

## Base Rate

On and after 27th May, 1986

Standard Chartered Bank's Base Rate for lending is being decreased from 10.50% to 10.00%

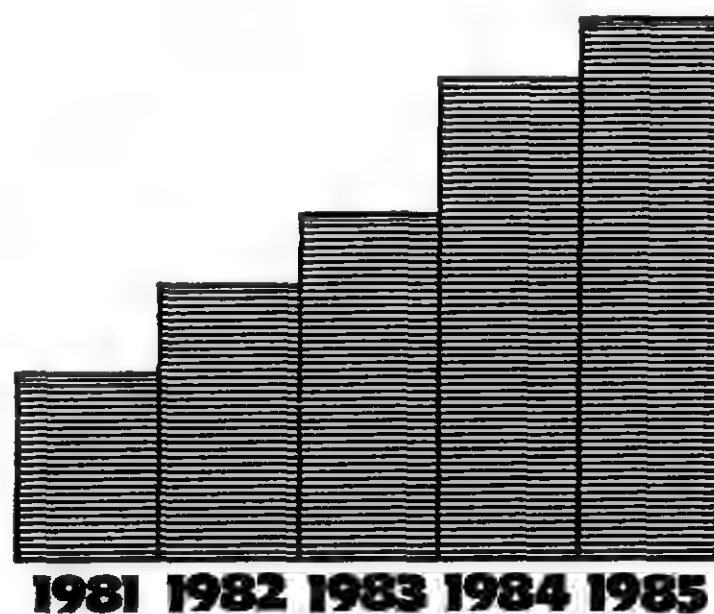
Deposit Rates are

|                 | Gross Interest | Net Interest |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 7 days' notice  | 5.85%          | 4.373%       |
| 21 days' notice | 6.85%          | 5.12%        |

Interest paid half-yearly

Standard Chartered Bank

Head Office 38 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 4DE  
Tel 01-280 7500 Telex 885951



# 1985 Annual Report Banco di Sicilia is growing further.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM BANCO DI SICILIA ANNUAL REPORT 1985

(in billion Lire)

|  | 1985     | 1984     |
|--|----------|----------|
| Capital and Reserves                     | 1,227.6  | 1,089.2  |
| Total Loans and Advances                 | 18,011.9 | 16,779.0 |
| Total Deposits                           | 25,179.9 | 23,493.2 |
| Total Assets (excluding Contra Accounts) | 31,406.9 | 29,112.6 |
| Net Profit*                              | 20.9     | 18.6     |

\* After allowing 60 billion Lire for depreciation and 188 billion Lire for provisions.

Banco di Sicilia

Head Office: Via Mariano Stabile 182, Palermo.

International Banking Group-Head Office: Via del Corso 271, Roma  
Branches Abroad: Frankfurt a/M, London, Los Angeles (Foreign Branch),  
New York, Paris

Representative Offices: Brussels, Budapest, Chicago, Munich, Singapore  
Zurich







## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

# Researchers link classic stress to VDU work

The health of those working in the computer field was under scrutiny last week and raised more questions than answers.

Two academics from Manchester — Professor Cary Cooper, from the Management Science Department of the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST) and Howard Kahn, from Manchester Polytechnic — have examined the research that has been conducted to date on the subject.

Last week they disclosed some of their findings. The review highlighted gaps in the research conducted to date and that certain illness is still commonplace in the computer world.

One stark omission from the work conducted to date was detail of those who work in the manufacturing arm of the computer business. It is accepted as commonplace now that computer designs must be near perfect and quality control excellent if a product is to have any chance of survival in the market place.

As a consequence the designer works with some degree of isolation from the marketplace, but with the nagging fear that the product could be obsolete before launch because of a competitive design. The designers and engineers are not the only casualties. The marketers who live by commission and know the tight profit margins which exist on computer products are also casualties. Casualties of what? They appear to be potential sufferers of stress.

The two Manchester academics have unearthed the research done on stress related diseases among operators and users of computers — largely VDU operators at various levels of management.

Those stresses have indicated to the researchers that stress may be the primary cause of illness which have been thought to derive from the physical effects of working with the new electronics.

## THE WEEK

By Bill Johnston

### Technology correspondent

There is no direct evidence which emerges from the academics' review which isolates certain illnesses as psychosomatic but raises many doubts whether some reported illnesses are stress derived.

The academics review highlighted the plight of the ambitious secretary.

She is now less able to move within a career structure than was the case before the arrival of the computer terminal. Now she is tied to the electronics and at the mercy of bosses who invariably have no knowledge of the computer, but increase her workload each day as they attempt to get more from the machine.

The classic stress symptoms begin to show — bad timekeeping, apathy and

possibly drinking and smoking too much. If unnoticed, the habits can become the foundations of serious diseases — alcoholism and heart trouble.

The Manchester review concludes that those in the manufacturing-marketing arm of the computer business could be equally vulnerable. The personalities of these young high-flying professionals ensures that they are subject to great stress. The nature of the computer industry aggravates that situation.

The researchers believe that these professionals could be prone to serious heart conditions and that the industry must find a way of relieving their tension, principally as the subjects get older. That might be achieved by ensuring that the high-fliers who have reached their late forties or early fifties be taken out of the front line of the computer industry and given a job which generates less pressure.

Because these professionals are Type A people — energetic, ambitious, pushy and invariably smoke and drink too much and eat the wrong food — they are prime candidates for diseases.

There is no evidence to support the Manchesterians hypothesis, but all the indicators culled from previous research suggest them to be right. The computer industry is young as are the people working in it.

If the academics are right then unless these young thrusting professionals take more care of themselves it's probable that only a few will be around to celebrate a mature computer industry.

## The best idea in sales is free

By Chris Naylor

I have discovered a truly great marketing idea for software. You know how hard it can be to break into the software market; how much it costs to advertise, distribute and package. And then, of course, there is the piracy problem.

No sooner do we sell a few copies of our potential world-beater than someone starts to pirate it and before you know it the whole world is using it for free. It is enough to make you weep just to think of the problems.

But my marketing plan steers us clear of all of those problems: we simply give the stuff away to anyone who wants it.

And you can bet your life that we do not need to advertise that we are doing that. Word soon gets around when something's free. Who is going to waste precious minutes illegally copying software that is available for nothing. As for packaging, you do not expect a pretty box for your disc when you're not parting with the folding stuff, do you? Why, within a few years we could be shifting thousands of



copies of our software. The world simply won't know what hit it.

The pedants of course will point out there is no profit. Well, maybe we could ask people nicely if they would like to pay for it. Nothing pushy, you understand. Just if they want to, they can.

Nobody is going to suggest that I'm mad. After all, if a customer really tries to give me money I am not going to say no. Fanciful nonsense — well I am writing this piece using a word-processing package called PC Write, which a nice man called Bob Wallace wrote and just gave away. What's more, he's given away 30,000 copies of it to date and, really, it is very, very good.

And he isn't starving — far

from it — in fact he has nearly a dozen staff at his firm Quicksort, all hard at work giving his program away. He must have collected £500,000 or so just because, if you like his package, he asks if you'll send him £48 to register as a user. He reckons that so far 7,000 people had done just that.

The idea's called Shareware and what it means is that anyone can copy PC Write and use it for nothing. It is a full-feature word-processing package which, to my mind, knocks spots off anything else I've seen at prices up to £500. It even comes with a manual so thick it makes the telephone directory look as if people are giving up the phone.

Of course, the manual is on disc so you have to print it off yourself. But you can get around that by sending him your £48 and he'll send you a properly printed one, together with a newsletter and a couple of free updates of PC Write as and when they come along.

Probably, Bob Wallace got the idea itself, free from Andrew Fluegelman who invented Freeware so that he could give away PC Talk to anyone that wants it. PC Talk is a communications package that enables you to get your PC talking to other PCs. And he just asks for donations, too.

Jim Button is another who has been working hard of late. He's written PC-File, a filing system, and he calls it "user supported software", which

Continued on page 24

## In pursuit of the trained specialist

By David Guest

There has been a shortage of skilled computer staff for so long in Britain that the problem is losing sharpness in its definition.

Like a household repair that never gets done or an unexplained rattle on a motor car, people have learned to live with it. The extent of the shortage has always been a matter of conjecture, but there is growing reluctance in the computer industry to express it in numbers.

The figure most frequently used, as it has been for the past eight to ten years, is 50,000. But that has lost its shock value, and it does not necessarily help. If the computer industry is 50,000 trained people light, and if 50,000 willing souls could easily be found, a home crowd at Old Trafford perhaps, there would remain the question of which type of job needed them most urgently.

When the overall shortage can be expressed only vaguely, it stands to reason that particular shortages of programmers, systems analysts, data managers, operators, network specialists and 1,001 others can hardly be measured at all.

### The scheme will have far reaching effects

It is this aspect of the problem that a training scheme devised by the British Computer Society aims to tackle. The society's Professional Development Scheme (PDS) is, as the name suggests, intended for people who have already selected a career in computing. But the structure of the scheme could have important effects beyond the primary aim of raising professional standards.

"I wouldn't like to put a figure on the shortage," admits BCS professional director Alan Taylor. "PDS won't

in itself necessarily cure any shortages, but it may help to define where those shortages really are, and it might motivate employers to take training more seriously."

It could also help the society to shed its image, an unusual amalgam of elitism and schoolroom chalk dust. The scheme arose, Mr Taylor said, out of the society's sense of responsibility on being granted a Royal Charter two years ago.

It depends on a full definition of job types. For every category of job, standards of achievement are applied to measure the progress of an individual along his or her career path. Since these standards have been devised independently they can form part of the individual's curriculum

### JOB SCENE

vite. Employers will no doubt continue to operate their own training schemes, but the means of assessment is intended to be the common denominator.

By defining the jobs and by giving an organization a clear picture of its resources in different areas, PDS could throw up some useful information on specific and overall shortages.

Different levels of attainment are represented by the cyclical nature of the scheme, and the cycles (of six months or a year) should also allow individuals to move from one employer to another or between areas of specialization without penalty. In operation, PDS will be supervised by personnel on the staff of the individual's employer — line managers and training supervisors, for example.

### PDS is expected operational soon

"In the past there have been varied groups of job definitions in companies, and they were usually used for salary data collection," says Mr Taylor. "Organizations have their own definitions and they sometimes make reference to standards, but those are rarely qualitative."

PDS has been in operation as a pilot scheme for six months, and is expected to become fully operational in the late summer.

Its success would appear to depend on universal acceptance — organizations involved in the pilot stage include IBM, British Aerospace, the Prudential and several others. Beyond that, it also depends on the society's ability to support it and on the acceptance by industry of the model it employs.

Interested parties such as the Manpower Services Commission, the National Computing Centre and the Engineering Industry Training Board have also made encouraging noises, Mr Taylor said.



Alan Taylor: Defining where the shortages lie

### UK Events

Amstrad Computer Show, Novotel, Hammersmith, London W6, June 13-15, (081-455 8835)  
Computer 86, G-Max Exhibition Centre, Manchester, June 24-25, (01-543 8040)  
Acorn User Exhibition, Barbican, London EC2, July 24th-27th, (01-349 4687)  
Visit 86 Recruitment Fair, Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde

Park, London, September 5-6, New Technologies in Training, Kensington Town Hall, London, September 30 - October 2, (01-727 1929)

### Overseas Events

Comdex International, Nice, France, June 10-12, (01-930 9740)  
Comdex Australia, RAS Showground, Sydney, September 2-3, (01-330 9740)



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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

## Clash looms on database front

By Geoff Wheelwright

Big battle plans are afoot in the software industry and it could well be that the next major clash will be on the database front.

Databases, long-considered electronic filing cabinets by those with a need to explain them quickly, have been an integral application for personal computers since their inception almost 10 years ago. But they have probably changed in their method of operation to a far lesser extent than financial spreadsheets or word-processing programs.

Several software programs have jockeyed for the number one position in the spreadsheet market — with Visicalc, Microsoft, Multiplan and Lotus 1-2-3 all at one time topping the charts. Similarly, the word-processing business has included tough competition among users of Wordstar, Microsoft Word, Word Perfect and Multimate.

In the database business, however, Ashton-Tate's dBase II and later dBase III and dBase III Plus commands some 60 per cent of the top-end relational database market — a position it has held continuously for five or six years.

While other large software

houses concentrated mainly on the word-processing, spreadsheet and integrated software markets, the database business — at least on the IBM PC and its look-alikes — has been left pretty much to Ashton-Tate.

But challengers are now on the horizon. Microsoft recently acquired the European rights to the American Rbase 3000 database and are now promoting it heavily in the UK. While in the US Ansa Software company has apparently made healthy inroads into traditional Ashton-Tate territory with its Paradox database.

Just how the market is reacting to these new competitors will be of crucial interest to companies like Lotus which must now look at products such as databases if it is to avoid the charge of being a one-product company with Lotus 1-2-3.

The Jazz and Symphony

## Hi-tec pirates still woo buyers

From Adam Kelliber in Hong Kong

A cluttered shop in a Hong Kong arcade hardly looks like a pirate's den.

The booth is a mix of high technology and urban decay: benches strewn with innards of dismantled home computers, corners stacked with instruction manuals and walls all plastered with advertisements for the latest and most innovative programs.

But the computers are copies of the name-brand originals, the pamphlets are photocopies of official manuals and the software are unauthorized duplications of programs prepared by big-name manufacturers.

"I can get you software one month after it's released in the United States," boasts an unabashed software pirate, apparently unperturbed that major American companies are plotting to extinguish shoe-string operations like his.

"It is against the law, in the United States but we will label the disk so customs cannot



A young man at work in the Golden Arcade computer centre in Hong Kong. He is electronically transferring data from a master disc onto a blank disc. The act takes 10 seconds but violates international copyright laws.

identify it," he reassures leery American customers. It is small wonder that shops like this have sprung up across Asia, for software piracy is as easy as photocopying a document or taping a record.

Electronically transferring data from a master disc onto a blank disc using a standard computer dual disk drive takes only 10 seconds, but the act breaches international copyright laws and constitutes theft of intellectual property.

Hong Kong's software pirates, many housed in the notorious Golden Arcade, a 50-shop mecca for computer consumers, have established libraries of master disks that are copied and sold for fractions of the prices of authentic software. Computer buyers usually receive free software with their purchase.

"This business program," the pirate said of a set of five disks, "would cost \$500 in the US. I can sell it to you for 50 Hong Kong dollars (\$6.50).

Shops in the Golden Arcade are doing brisk trade among bargain-hunting tourists but legitimate software manufacturers are not pleased.

The U.S. based, Intelling Property Alliance, using fig-

ures backed by the United Nations and the U.S. Trade Department, said it believes \$90 million in Asian business was lost to software pirates in 1985.

The estimated losses, calculated by comparing sales penetration with that in piracy-free markets, are \$34 million in Taiwan, \$20 million each in Singapore and South Korea, and \$16 million divided among Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Hong Kong.

Seventy customs officers recently raided the Golden Arcade in the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department's first major action against illicit software duplicators.

The raid, which resulted in 17 arrests and the seizure of \$17,000 worth of goods, has been hailed by software manufacturers as the start of a war on the pirates.

Lotus Corp., which estimates it loses \$100,000 in Asian sales every month, prompted the government action after seeing duplicates of its programs blatantly peddled in the arcade.

Lotus said it views piracy as theft, citing considerable research and royalty costs behind its products. Unchecked piracy, Lotus said, would have detrimental long-term effects on support services and investment in local software industries.

"Personally we have no hard feelings against the pirates. But if they keep ripping us off, we must show them it is unlawful and unbusinesslike," said Tony Sena, the general manager of Imaginering, Lotus's Hong Kong distributor.

"The Golden Arcade businessmen are caught in a vicious circle of competition, of giving away everything that is not theirs. We don't want to run them out of business but

would like them to make their trade legitimate," he said.

But some consumers question the prices for legitimate software and note that pirated programs often are more varied and accessible than the authentic goods.

"The prices have been steadily dropping in America, but they haven't dropped comparatively in Asia," said Christopher Smith, a former computer magazine editor.

"I can buy authentic programs from the States through the mail for two-thirds to one-half the price of what they charge in Hong Kong. And the follow-up service here is sloppy to say the least. It's no wonder they are losing business to the Golden Arcade."

"Software houses will have to look at their delivery support claimed and bring their prices into the U.S. price range," said Raymond Chang, the Hong Kong president of the Asia-wide Anti-Software Piracy Association.

The pirates are so established in Hong Kong that even schools and respectable businesses use their goods. Manufacturers said they realize that private software duplication may be an incurable activity. Their main battleground will be educating businesses to be "good corporate citizens."

"We have known for the past year who the corporate offenders are," said Sue Ann Hall, Lotus' international associate marketing manager. "but we want them to clean up their act. We will use litigation as a last resort if they don't cooperate."

The campaign against the pirates began in Hong Kong because its government adheres to copyright laws. Further raids are planned, with the manufacturers pushing for stiffer sentences. Singapore and Malaysia are the next Asian targets. (UPI)

## Getting the words to each other

By Chris Lyne

Gone are the days when computers could be left to a data-processing department and gone are the days of the one-off personal computer buy that initiated the era of management computing. Communications are now the theme in most medium to large organizations and this presents the manager with a fresh set of problems.

So compatibility becomes the key as more organizations have clusters of small computer and word-processing networks that must communicate with each other.

In a few large organizations such things are all planned from the top down — budgets allocated and entire systems ordered and installed. But in others interest from top management in information technology is slight and knowledge rather less.

It is often not seen as a matter of corporate policy and hence the onus of achieving productivity and efficiency through improved information handling is often left to middle management.

What are the manager's guidelines? Where are his budgets? The probability is that he will need to spend many hours closed with sceptical colleagues, colourful brochures and stylish salesmen before he can establish which system will meet his needs.

Even then his conclusion can only be tentative because he won't understand half of what he is told. The various experts will probably disagree about a good deal of it anyway. He must then insist on a trial demonstration.

This uncertainty is likely to

be compounded by financial difficulties. Improvements to information technology are no longer considered with the odd few thousand pounds for a personal computer, but a minimum of £20,000 to £30,000 upwards for a fully operational cluster system that will talk to other parts of the organization.

In these days of tighter financial control in public and private sectors, there will be few middle managers who can spend that sort of money without first arguing a cost justification case through their departmental budgets. This is as it should be, but it will inevitably involve considerable work and delay before the system can be installed.

Perhaps here we come to the nub of the problem. In countless offices around the world decisions on new information systems are being taken on a part-time and necessarily amateur basis.

The installation of a new system, even one with wide ranging implications, is only rarely viewed as a job in itself. Commonly it will be an add-on, dealt with once more pressing regular duties have been cleared.

We are already entering a situation where the capabilities of sophisticated information systems have outrun most people's ability to cope with them.

To catch up with information technology we need to improve the commitment of people, their training and demystify the systems. Managers must always make decisions but they can only make sensible decisions about things they understand.



## More than a pretty face

The idea that computer equipment can look attractive as well as performing well has yet to catch on in any real way. Though the era of the designer computer still looks some years off this graphics plotter might start a trend for the stylish office. Designed by Porsche Industrial Design Studios it is black and green, has a tinted dust cover and a liquid crystal display. Priced at £3,750 it is intended for business graphics and computer aided design and will work with most personal computers. Further information from British Brown-Boveri on 0203 364021.

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As a subsidiary of an international commodity broking company we are now recruiting for the above position. The successful candidate should have a minimum of 18 months experience of Cobol, preferably gained in a Wang VS100 environment within the financial services sector, although this is not essential. The person appointed will undertake a programming and analysis role, however, he/she will be expected to deputise for the DP manager in providing an efficient computing service for all operations within the company.

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## THE CHOICE FOR COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS

## SYSTEM 36 RETRAIN TO S/S LONDON £14 - £18K

Company: A leading reputable systems consultancy based in Central London and involved in the development of IBM Systems 36/38 packages. Position: Several PROGRAMMERS and ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS required to stay on active part of development and maintain major projects from initial specification through to implementation. Applications are of commercial, insurance and financial nature. Experience: 2 years plus experience gained on IBM 36/38 equipment from GRADUATES who will have the opportunity, where applicable, to retrain onto IBM System 38. Programmers must have minimum 18 months of RPG II or III and Analyst/Programmers with at least 12 months analysis gained in a demanding environment. General: UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY of gaining further experience and moving towards project leading or consultancy role. Preference will be given to candidates looking for a career move and greater challenge. Work will be in-house and on clients sites: some travel will be involved. REF TX 1388

## SUSSEX £18K

Step Press: THREE ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS WITH GOOD MAINTS SKILLS, needed urgently with RPG II or RPG III experience. Also a good GSD Systems Engineer. REF TX 1540

## PROGRAMMERS MIDLESEX TV £12K + Car

Company: Multi-million pound IBM microcomputer dealership, rapidly expanding through three sites West of London, and establishing a fine reputation in the sales, software support and professional services areas. Position: Programmers are required to work in teams, reporting to Project Leaders on IBM micro, with a wide variety of applications 80% of the work will be in-house and 20% client-site work. Experience: Unwilling to 3 years microcomputer programming experience, preferably with a background of datafiles, although Pascal, Fortran, Basic or APL. Programmers will be retrained. Knowledge of dBase III, Lotus 1-2-3 and Symphony would be ideal. General: An excellent opportunity to progress within this fast-moving company, with benefits including company car. REF TX 1551

## SYSTEMS ANALYST CITY To £16,000 + RELOCATION

Company: International motor IBM user based in the City of London offering the latest technology for both technical and business success. Position: Systems Analysts to be responsible for the development of on-line and database systems — commercial, accounting and financial. Professional and confident people who can develop and test systems successfully at a business environment. Experience: Unwilling to 3 years commercial experience gained on projects using main or mini-frame (any hardware). A programming background is not essential but an awareness of the applications of producing detailed specifications from which programs can be developed is essential. For candidates without IBM experience, full cross-training will be provided in the IBM environment including dBase, CICS etc. General: This is a genuine opportunity to join our team and create for yourself the best security you desire. Additional benefits include a generous relocation allowance, bonuses, meals etc. REF TX 1581

## DEC + IOL PROGRAMMERS/ SNR PROGRAMMERS C LONDON £18-16.5K

Company: One of the largest and most successful computer services companies dealing with all hardware groups and commercial application areas, staffed with competent and dynamic professionals. Position: Programmers and Senior Programmers to work on major projects playing an integral part in a small team working from inception to implementation. Analysis involvement will be limited to development and the design to progress. Experience: Programmer - 18 months - 2 years Cobol experience, gained on either IOL mainframe or DEC VAX from a commercial or financial background. Senior Programmers 3 years plus with team leadership experience and good communication skills. General: These opportunities must be carefully considered by candidates with hardware/application experience limited to one or even two years, as in the past this type of person has benefited considerably, work includes involvement in both client sites and in-house. The variety of hardware employed and the scope of applications, can lead to fast promotion, higher salaries and a certain prosperous future. REF TX 1582

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## AMBITIOUS VAX CITY To 14k

Company: This dynamic company specialises in the area of client portfolio management, highly respected and established worldwide, its turnover exceeded £30 million last year. Position: Two ambitious Analyst/Programmers are required to work in a fast-growing financial services environment, developing and implementing new systems and maintaining existing ones. Experience: Aged in your mid to late 20s, you will have at least 18 months financial experience on DEC VAX using COBOL. Candidates should have had some exposure to sales ledger, bought ledger or security systems and, although a degree is not essential, education to at least 'A' level is required. General: A challenging and extremely interesting position offering you the opportunity to gain valuable experience in a fast-moving environment. Benefits include an excellent salary, non-consumption pension, PPP, Life savings scheme and prospects for fast promotion. An opportunity not to be missed! REF TX 13810

## SALES CONSULTANCY/TURKEY CITY OTE £35,000 plus BASE TO £10K CHOICE OF CAR

Company: A major consultancy/finance house involved in numerous prestigious projects, many at the forefront of computer technology. Established for more than 20 years this company has maintained an enviable profitability and expansion record. Position: This is a uniquely British consultancy offering you the opportunity to join the well-established City office. One Sales Executive is required to sell a management financial services to Banks and Exchange Dealers, the other to sell consultancy, turnkey projects etc. to a wide range of City institutions. Experience: Successful candidates will have a good knowledge of the City and its various sectors, and perhaps account management with a manufacturer. They will be of good educational standard, well-presented, and conversant with the City environment. General: This is a uniquely British consultancy offering you the opportunity to join the well-established City office. 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# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## Commercial Adviser to Management

London c.£20,000

British Telecom now seeks Commercial Advisers for the six London Districts which came into existence in April 1986, following reorganisation of the business in the capital.

The role is to advise District Management on BT's commercial and legal position, negotiate contracts and explain contract implications. Commercial Advisers will also be expected to become familiar with the BT Licence and the other licences issued under Section 7 of the Telecommunications Act 1984, and the Act itself and to interpret that regulatory regime for District Management on a day-to-day basis.

The post will involve considerable liaison with Senior Management in the District and its Headquarters, and with the other London District Commercial Advisers.

Candidates should either have a contracts' background

or be legally qualified with experience in private practice (in commercial law or commercial litigation) or in industry. If a lawyer, you should have at least three years' experience since admission. The ability to communicate effectively at all levels, a sound academic record, versatility and considerable self-reliance are essential.

Please send your CV (it is important to include a day time telephone number, which will be used with discretion) quoting ref. T/01, to Tony Casper at British Telecom London, Recruitment and Selection Centre, St Giles House, 1 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5RA. Alternatively, call him or Graham Milbourne on 01-379 6070. Closing date for applications is 9th June, 1986.

British Telecom has an equal opportunities employment policy.

British  
**TELECOM**

## Hoggett Bowers

**Commercial Legal Opportunities**

West London  
Two Senior Solicitors  
c. £18,000—£23,000, Car

A subsidiary of one of the world's largest computer manufacturers, with an excellent track record of success and achievement requires two solicitors of outstanding ability and potential to strengthen their legal department.

Both positions report to the Company Secretary and Legal Advisor, himself a Solicitor. Responsibility will be to provide a full legal service to all functions and levels of management within the company including the preparation, review and negotiation of contracts and the handling of disputes and litigation. In-depth knowledge of contract law is required and experience relating to the sale and purchase of goods and services, software licensing and distribution agreements will be a distinct advantage.

Candidates must be solicitors who are able to demonstrate exceptional performance within a commercial environment that has demanded the highest levels of legal skills and business sense. The more senior position requires at least five years relevant post qualification experience whilst the junior will best suit appropriately qualified candidates in their mid-twenties with probably two years commercial experience.

Excellent communication skills, a quick-thinking analytical mind and the ability to enjoy the challenge of working in a demanding highly pressurised environment are essential for both positions.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive C.V. or telephone for a Personal History Form to M. Gould, Hoggett Bowers plc, 122 Hanover Street, LONDON, W1K 9WB, 01-734 6882, quoting Ref:21048/T.

## Speechly Bircham

## Company Lawyer

We are a medium sized City practice seeking to recruit an able young Lawyer of between 2 and 5 years' post-qualification experience.

This opportunity will suit someone who is keen to undertake high quality work in the field of acquisitions, flotations, venture capital and corporate finance yet is attracted by a pleasant working atmosphere.

Our emphasis is on co-operation rather than competition and we genuinely endeavour to create a working environment in which individuals can do full justice to their abilities.

If our qualities appeal to you, please apply with a full CV to Derrick Morgan, Speechly Bircham, Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London EC4A 3HX.

## PAISNER & CO TWO COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCERS

Paisner & Co urgently require 2 solicitors to join their Commercial Conveyancing Department. The successful applicants will be qualified for up to 5 years and will have had experience of important and complicated Commercial Property transactions in a medium or large practice or in industry. They will be expected to work with minimum supervision, show initiative and be willing to assume increasing responsibility.

Substantial salary will be offered for the successful applicant. Applications with full Curriculum Vitae should be made in writing to:

Geoffrey Hayhurst  
Messrs Paisner & Co  
Bouverie House  
154 Fleet Street  
London EC4A 2DQ

## NORTH HAMPSHIRE - Expanding practice requires:

Experienced Legal Executive capable of dealing with Plaintiff and Defendant RTA work mainly County Court with minimum supervision.

Assistant to help Partner in busy non-contentious department. Level of involvement to be discussed depending on experience.

Salaries negotiable. CV to Mrs J Muir-Hunt, Amery-Parkes & Co, 12 a London Street, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1BG.

## COMPETENT LOCUMS

required Countrywide for Solicitors with staff emergencies

01-248 1139

Short and long term assignments for Litigation & Conveyancing.

ASA LAW  
17 Lough Road, London W10 4JG

## Young Lawyer

We have a small, highly-professional team which provides legal advice on all matters relevant to Stock Exchange activities. The subject areas are extremely varied and provide a major challenge as most of the legal aspects are of considerable importance and complexity.

The increasing amount of work carried on in-house has created an excellent career opportunity for a person who has the ability to respond to the demands of a changing environment.

Your main areas of involvement will include: Research on legal issues; Review and drafting of rules and regulatory documentation; Proceedings of the Disciplinary Appeals Committee; Dealing with company secretarial and legal matters for Stock Exchange companies; Data Protection Act responsibilities.

Ideally, you will be a newly-qualified Barrister or Solicitor with relevant commercial experience. However, consideration may also be given to a Law Graduate not yet professionally qualified but with appropriate experience.

There will be an excellent salary and benefits package. Please write with a full c.v. to Jennifer Gregson, Personnel Manager, The Stock Exchange, Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1HP.

## The Stock Exchange

## MERSEYSIDE PASSENGER TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

UP TO £25,000 PER ANNUM.

Applications are invited for solicitors of a minimum of 7 years post admission experience for this senior post in the recently restructured Passenger Transport Executive which is adapting itself to the new role created for such bodies by the Transport Act 1985. In addition to providing a comprehensive legal and administrative service for the Executive, the post holder will be responsible for personnel, property and claims management and for providing under commercial contracts such professional services as the Executive's subsidiary companies may require.

An outline job specification and further details of the post are available on request. Benefits include a contributory superannuation scheme and assistance with removal expenses in appropriate cases.

Applications with a full curriculum vitae and details of relevant experience should be sent to reach the personnel department, Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive, 24 Hutton Garden, Liverpool L3 2AN (on 051 227 5181 extensions 4369 and 4370) and should be returned no later than Friday 20th June 1986.

The Executive is an equal opportunity employer.

## Tax Planning Adviser

Leading Life Assurance Company

c. £14,000

Merchant Investors is one of the most progressive unit-linked life assurance and financial planning companies in the UK.

As part of our market expansion programme, we now seek a Tax Planning (and Mitigation) Specialist to work with our sales force and clients' professional advisers.

The assignment calls for relevant experience in preparing financial reports and in giving well-informed tax planning advice.

Salary will be negotiable in line with experience and we offer a range of large-company benefits and excellent prospects within a high-growth business.

Please write with a full CV, indicating current salary, to Mark Molloy, Personnel Officer, Merchant Investors, PO Box 35, Leon House, 233 High Street, Croydon, Surrey CR9 1LE Tel: 01-686 9171.

MERCHANT INVESTORS

## NEWLY QUALIFIED SOLICITORS

We have exciting

vacancies for

Solicitors seeking

CONVEYANCING

COMPANY/

COMMERCIAL

All these positions

offer attractive

salaries and

good prospects

Apply Personnel

01-248 1139

## BRAUND & FEDRICK CONVEYANCING

We are a four office south London and Kent practice. Our five partners are all aged over 37 and we seek to recruit the first of the next generation of potential equity partners.

The immediate need is for a conveyancing solicitor for our busy Woolwich office. If you are a newly qualified or admitted up to two years apply now for a job with real partnership prospects. An outgoing personality is as important to us as technical expertise and an aptitude for hard work.

Salary - excellent and above average for the right applicant.

Apply with full CV to:

The Partnership Secretary  
Braund and Fedrick  
4 Woolwich New Road  
LONDON SE18 6HA  
Tel: 01-854 6232

## TAX LAWYERS

We are looking for able and experienced lawyers to handle the increased workload in our Tax Department.

Applicants should have a first class academic record and a sound knowledge of the principles of corporate taxation. Consideration will also be given to applicants who are Chartered Accountants and now wish to pursue a legal career.

The department engages in all aspects of corporate and individual tax and associated planning work, especially in the context of international business, and some experience of international tax planning would be useful. The rewards, professionally and financially, are very attractive.

If you would like to find out more, please write sending a complete CV to Michael Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

## SIMMONS & SIMMONS

## Ashurst Morris Crisp

Ashurst Morris Crisp are looking for able young lawyers to join the following expanding departments

### COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

The Company and Commercial Department is involved in all aspects of corporate and commercial work. The work is wide-ranging and stimulating, and applicants should preferably have had at least two years post-qualification experience.

### PLANNING

Ashurst, Morris, Crisp is a major City practice with a substantial Property and Planning Department. The planning team acts on behalf of both public and private sector clients. An exciting variety of work is involved particularly in the field of urban regeneration.

A vacancy has now arisen for a lawyer with a local government background and with 3/5 years post-admission experience to join the firm's planning team. Experience in planning, compulsory purchase and general administrative law is essential. Knowledge of development and building agreements may also be an advantage. An excellent salary will be paid.



Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to:  
W. Drummond Ashurst Morris Crisp Broadgate House 7 Eldon Street London EC2M 7BD

## Secretary and Solicitor

c. £50k + car leasing option South West

This is an opportunity for an experienced Secretary and Solicitor to take up a key appointment with our client, a major public organisation based in the West Country.

The Secretary is responsible to the Deputy Chairman for services to the Board, legal, estates management and general administrative services.

Candidates, who are unlikely to be aged under 38, will already have considerable experience and a good track record in the management of the secretarial and business function in a large organisation.

Relocation expenses will be reimbursed.

If you have the drive and enthusiasm to meet this challenging opportunity please contact Austin Knight who have been retained to advise on this appointment. Please telephone our Consultant, Sarah Hornby on (0784) 39103 (day) or (0344) 775515 (evenings). Alternatively send her your c.v. at Austin Knight Selection, Knightway House, Band Lane, Egham, Surrey TW20 9NX, quoting reference SH 281.

**Austin  
Knight  
Selection**

## ROWLEYS & BLEWITTS BIRMINGHAM

Require dynamic and personable solicitor to control and expand existing conveyancing and commercial departments. Early partnership prospects to the successful applicant. Excellent salary according to experience. Car provided. Applicants should contact:

Dominic Regan  
Rowleys & Blewitt  
Kennedy Tower  
Telephone 021-236 1900

## SURREY MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Court Clerk £9,555 - £10,971 inclusive (under review)

Epsom Petty Sessions Division

Applications are invited from persons who are qualified to be clerks in court. Barristers or solicitors without court experience will be considered for appointment initially on a scale commencing at £8,493 inclusive.

Further details and applications form from Westgate House, 51 High Street, Esher, Surrey KT10 9RQ (Telephone Esher 65454).

Closing date 20th June 1986

## BOYCE TURNER & BURROWS

An established yet progressive and expanding Practice in the Thames Valley, we seek applicants of above average ability for the following positions:-

1. A COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR to assist with current expansion in the Commercial Department of our Reading Office. Excellent initial salary and genuine and early Partnership prospects. Enquiries to Adrian Desmond at 162 Friar Street, Reading RG1 1HR (0734 597711).

2. A LITIGATION SOLICITOR to strengthen the Litigation Department of our Staines Office to include matrimonial and criminal work. Excellent terms negotiable. Enquiries to Peter Dowling at Market Square, Staines, Middlesex TW18 4RQ (0784 59955).



# LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## PARK NELSON Commercial Property Solicitors

Continuing and rapid expansion of our Property Department requires us to recruit able young Solicitors of not less than 2/3 years qualification. Applicants should be experienced principally in commercial conveyancing and be prepared to undertake a demanding but stimulating workload with initiative and enthusiasm. Salaries negotiated according to experience will be generous and career prospects are excellent.

If you are interested in joining us, please write in confidence with your curriculum vitae to:-

Eugene O'Keeffe or Simon Stone

at

Park Nelson  
1 Bell Yard  
London WC2A 2JP

## AVIATION LAWYER

We are a small firm based in the City which specialises in aviation and satellite claims adjustment for insurers. We have a requirement for a qualified lawyer (Barrister preferred) with post-qualification litigation experience and an interest in aviation.

Whilst not essential, a post-graduate qualification in insurance or aerospace law would be a decided advantage. The successful candidate will be expected to undertake occasional travel both overseas and in the U.K.

Applications with a full C.V. and an indication of salary requirements should be sent to Box No. E94, c/o Times Newspapers, PO Box 484, Virginia Street, London EC1.

## OWEN WHITE

This busy expanding firm with seven offices in the west of London invite applications for the following positions:-

1. Matrimonial Solicitor, probably with 2 years admitted experience, 2. Criminal Advocates possibly with some matrimonial experience, two years admitted.

Telephone M. Bernard 01-258 2283  
Or write with CV to: 10-12 High Street, Fulham, London SW6 5DA

Two 483  
Holloway office  
1. Solicitor with at least two years admitted experience for civil litigation especially P.I.  
Telephone Mr. Weston 01-570 5471  
Or write with CV to: 19 Barnhill Rd, Tottenham, London TW2 5DA

## POLDEN BISHOP & GALE

111 Baker Street  
London W1M 2BP

We are looking for a conveyancer with a commercial bias to work alone and to assist Senior Partner.

At least 2 to 3 years qualified. Salary circa £16,000 p.a.  
Phone 01-486 4935/2091 reEHE

## Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

**PARTNERSHIP IMMINENT & Highly Neg**  
A senior Company/Commercial specialist is required by this thriving and progressive Central London law firm. The successful applicant will deal with all aspects of Company/Commercial work and will be responsible for the development of this side of the practice. An ideal opportunity for a lawyer with City experience who has found that prospects for career progression at his/her present practice are limited.

**COMPANY/COMMERCIAL** To £18,000  
Our client, a Holborn based practice, requires a dynamic young lawyer, either newly qualified or with up to two years p.a.e. to assist a young partner in all areas of Company/Commercial work. Prospects good.

**LITIGATION** £ Excellent  
We are currently recruiting litigation assistants for our clients both in the City and Central London. If you have up to three years experience in Shipping, Intellectual Property, Employment, Building or Computer Law Litigation our clients would be interested in meeting with you.

For further information, please contact  
Claire Wiseman,  
Gabriel Duffy Consultancy,  
31 Southampton Row,  
London WC1B 5HJ.

Daytime telephone number 01-831 2288.  
Evening telephone number 01-740 0289.

## PRIVATE CLIENT LAWYER

There is a vacancy at our Reading Office for a private client lawyer in his or her late twenties. An attractive salary will be offered to the right person who will be experienced in conveyancing, probate, trusts and financial planning. There are partnership prospects.

## LITIGATION SOLICITORS

Continued expansion of the workload in all sections of our litigation department has created vacancies for solicitors at our Northampton and Banbury Offices. There are excellent opportunities for career development and a wide range of interesting work.

Please apply with C.V. to:  
Nick Bromwich, Administration Partner,  
Shoosmiths & Harrison, P.O. Box 2,  
Compton House, Abington Street,  
Northampton, NN1 2LR.

**SHOOSMITHS & HARRISON**

## Commercial Solicitor

**HIGH HOLBORN up to £16,000**

One of our young assistant solicitors will be leaving us shortly to read for his Masters degree in Law. We shall replace him with a young lawyer of ability and promise.

If you have 2 or 3 years of good experience of company / commercial work and, like us, attach importance to providing a quick and efficient service to clients whilst, at the same time, developing your own abilities, then write with full curriculum vitae to:

Colin Ellis,  
Reynolds Porter Chamberlain  
Chichester House,  
278-282 High Holborn,  
London, WC1V 7HA

Our Glasgow Office address has now changed, we are at 151 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G2 5NJ. Our telephone, telex and fax numbers are unchanged - tel 041-248 5011 telex 77474, fax 041 248 5819 and 041-221 2968.

Our Edinburgh address remains Erskine House, 68/73, Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 4NF - tel 031-226 5196, telex 727238, Fax 031-226 3174 and 031 225 9610.

MacLay Murray & Spens  
Solicitors  
Edinburgh & Glasgow

## SUB-EDITOR Law and Tax Publishers

Butterworths, the leading law book publishers, seek a law graduate to work as a sub-editor on a variety of looseleaf and annual tax publications. Previous editorial experience is not essential, but applicants should have the ability to think and write clearly and an eye for detail. Salary and conditions in accordance with NUJ agreement.

Please reply with full c.v. to:

The Personnel Department,  
Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.,  
88 Kingsway,  
London WC2B 6AB

## Butterworths

## HONG KONG

Outstanding opportunity to join eminent Commercial practice in Hong Kong for:-

**Commercial Litigator:** Minimum three years post qualification experience, possessing a sound knowledge of Hong Kong law and practice, with a proven track record in handling complex commercial litigation.

**Company Commercial:** Minimum three years post qualification experience, possessing banking/financial/corporate experience and good drafting skills. Major international clients.

The above attract outstanding salaries, and definite prospects exist for the calibre applicant.

## Law Personnel

Staff specialists to the legal profession worldwide  
88 Abchurch Lane, London EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-422 1281, Fax: 01-422 1281

## PETER T. JAMES & CO. - W.I.

We have an immediate vacancy for a recently qualified Solicitor with post admission conveyancing experience to work in the property department of our office in Mayfair.

Good salary offered - contact by telephone or in writing:-

Peter T. James & Co.,  
2 Carlos Place,  
Mount Street,  
London W1Y 5AE.  
Telephone: 01-499 8921.  
Ref: R/M/N.

## SQUIRE RAYFIELD

Covent Garden solicitors have vacancies for two assistant solicitors, one not less than 2 years qualified, one recently qualified, both to deal with insurance related litigation. Excellent prospects.

Telephone David Herbert 01-379 7063.

## NORTH FINCHLEY

Conveyancing Solicitor required for small friendly practice - sense of humour essential - good prospects.

Tel Mr Donald Galbraith (01-446 6717)

## WEST COUNTRY

We are an old established, expanding, forward looking computer based firm and we require:-

- 1) An enthusiastic, computer literate Solicitor all rounder for non contentious work. Partnership culture, and excellent prospects. Preferred age late 20's, early 30's.
- 2) Conveyancing legal executive for large volume domestic property work of all types. Competitive salary.

Telephone 0726 78555.  
Glasgow & Dundee.  
R. A. Stewart  
or AFS

## COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING

City Practice, Priv. 1 - 3 years experience in or out of London. To £25,000. Merit based. Full commitment. 01-583 0085, 841 3055.

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## LEGAL LA CREME







## GYMNASTICS

## Restoring the old aesthetic values

By Peter Aykroyd

Anyone wishing to find out how far gymnastics has developed world-wide during this decade could have done no better than to watch the unique NatWest Gala for Sport Aid recently held at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. There, 14 leading nations, including six Eastern bloc countries, sent a bevy of world, Olympic and European champions who demonstrated the latest advances in all three branches of the sport: artistic, rhythmic and acrobatics.

For some years, men's gymnastics has been moving into the realm of the spectacular. One recent example of this trend is the one-armed work shown by the Tsukakura vault carried out by Laurent Barbiéri, of France, and the one-armed giant circle on the horizontal bar executed by Jorge Hase of East Germany. These moves naturally require great strength and steadiness.

The triple somersault, regarded a few years ago as a near physical impossibility, is fast becoming the order of the day. Hase achieved a tucked version as a dismount from one horizontal bar and the showy tumblers, Evgeny Ivanov of the Soviet Union and Svetoslav Slavov of Bulgaria, also matched their demonstration with triples at the end of a 30-metre run.

The global effort to bring women's gymnastics back to its aesthetic traditions as established by the great stars, Larina and Caslavskis, in the 1950s and 1960s is now having a significant effect. Expert dance techniques, considered choreography and a flash of show business are now paramount for

## Risk Me's pace Sandown rivals in their place

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

At Sandown Park this evening the National Two-year-old Stakes, run over five furlongs, offers an opportunity to watch a handful of the fastest youngsters seen so far this Spring in opposition, most notably Risk Me and Zaiabq.

The latter is reputed to be the best of those that Harry Thomson Jones has run — and he has run a few good ones — which helps to explain why he cost \$1,600,000 when he was sold as a yearling in the United States.

Zaiabq's reputation certainly preceded him to the course at Newmarket on 2,000 Guineas Day when he gained favour at 15-8 and time out in the race itself he was not far from pressed to hold Sameck at bay.

In the meantime, Sameck has paid him a compliment by winning his next race at York. Gulf King and Bestplan are others, who finished even further behind to have come out and won since. Bestplan at Lingfield and Newbury, Gulf King at Goodwood. So reputation apart, Zaiabq's form has a rock solid look about it.

In spite of that, I am still happy to go nap on Risk Me to

give his trainer Paul Kelleway his second taste of success in the race in as many years. Like last season's winner, Moonlight Lady, Risk Me will be ridden by Pat Eddery.

The former champion jockey was booked to ride him first time out over today's course and distance on Whitehead Day, but he had to give it a miss as he was required to be in Ireland, instead, to work for Vincent O'Brien.

Paul Cook was called upon to deputise for Eddery and he could hardly believe his good fortune when Risk Me proceeded to turn the race into a procession, winning by what looked like a conservative estimate of eight lengths.

While it is fair to say that his form does not look as good on paper as Zaiabq's he still made a huge impression on those who were there and I for one have no intention of deserting him. It was apparent that he had inherited much of the speed of his young sire, Sharpo, who is still the only horse to have won the William Hill Sprint Championship three times.

In the Brigadier Gerard Stakes, Eddery will go on to ride Nebrius, who has gone from strength to strength this Spring as his form record suggests. But here I must prefer Sameck to Risk Me, just so long as his rider, Philip Robinson, does not overdo the waiting tactics against the way he did at Newbury last time out and at Sandown before that.

Each time Clive Brittain has leapt to the defence of his jockey, but I still share the majority view that there was no need to let so far off the pace the way Robinson did before he and Supreme Leader managed to get up and pip Iroko on the post in the Westbury Stakes over today's course and distance in April. Now he will be meeting Iroko on a 2 lb better terms in the bargain.

This will be Bedtime's first race since he contested the Japan Cup in Tokyo, 18 months ago. Injury kept him off the course all last season. Having run in two classic trials, Danishgar has now been dropped in class into the Wheatheaf Maiden Stakes, which he should pick up at the expense of Bananas.

Before going to Sandown his rider, Walter Swinburn, will be on duty for Michael Stoute at Leicester where he is expected to win the Tote Fillies EBF Stakes on Skeeh. Swinburn will also be on Bedtime for Lester Piggott in the EBF Woodhouse Stakes Maiden Stakes, but here he is much preferred to Sarab's younger half-brother Floose from Paul

Cole's yard. Floose was taken out of a race at Goodwood last Thursday because of the deteriorating state of the ground.

At Redcar, where Philip will take a lot of catching in the J & B Rare Scotch Whisky Sprint if he is in the mood he was in at York, there is a big tip from Newmarket that Muddi will make a winning debut in the EBF John Cross Maiden Stakes.

Also, Bishab is fancied at Headquarters to beat Mount Olympus in the Malcolm Winters Maiden Stakes.

Finally, Telemeter Gem, who did this column a good turn last Thursday when she won at Perth, can score again in the Stannish Novices Hurdle at Uttoxeter.

Redcar selections By Mandarin

2.15 Hurdle Surprise. 2.45 Muddi. 3.15 Philip. 3.45 Cadmus. 4.15 Bishab. 4.45 Snakes River.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Lurches. 2.45 Muddi. 3.15 Show Home. 3.45 Headmaster. 4.15 Bishab. 4.45 Atoka.

Michael Seely's selection: 4.15 Mount Olympus.

2.45 E F JOHN CROSS MAIDEN STAKES (2-Y-O: £7,841; 9/21)

1. BE MY PROSPECT (M) 10-0-0. 2. Lurches 14. 3. CHINE TIDE 10-0-0. 4. FINAL DELIGHT 8-0-0. 5. FINEST HOUR 10-0-0. 6. KINGSLEY 10-0-0. 7. KINGSLEY 10-0-0. 8. KINGSLEY 10-0-0. 9. KINGSLEY 10-0-0. 10. KINGSLEY 10-0-0.

3.15 J&B RARE SCOTCH WHISKY SPRINT HANDICAP (2-Y-O: £14,035; 5/12)

1. CHAPLIN CLARK (M) 10-0-0. 2. W. Chapman 10-0-0. 3. CHAPLIN CLARK (M) 10-0-0. 4. W. Chapman 10-0-0. 5. CHAPLIN CLARK (M) 10-0-0. 6. W. Chapman 10-0-0. 7. CHAPLIN CLARK (M) 10-0-0. 8. W. Chapman 10-0-0. 9. CHAPLIN CLARK (M) 10-0-0. 10. W. Chapman 10-0-0.

3.45 FELDEN NOVICES' HUNTERS' CHASE (Div I: 2m 4f; 5/12)

1. BARBASTI 10-0-0. 2. Eddery 10-0-0. 3. BARBASTI 10-0-0. 4. Eddery 10-0-0. 5. BARBASTI 10-0-0. 6. Eddery 10-0-0. 7. BARBASTI 10-0-0. 8. Eddery 10-0-0. 9. BARBASTI 10-0-0. 10. Eddery 10-0-0.

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4.45 RAISFORD HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

1. 4444 VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 2. Williams 10-0-0. 3. VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 4. Williams 10-0-0. 5. VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 6. Williams 10-0-0. 7. VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 8. Williams 10-0-0. 9. VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 10. Williams 10-0-0.

5.15 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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5.45 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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6.15 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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## RACING: IMPRESSIVE DOUBLE SCHWARTZ MAKING STRONG CHALLENGE FOR SPRINTING TITLE



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4.15 FELDEN NOVICES' HUNTERS' CHASE (Div I: 2m 4f; 5/12)

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5.15 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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5.45 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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6.45 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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10.15 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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10.45 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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## Game Longboat enhances his Gold Cup claim

By Michael Seely

Longboat, a fast finishing runner-up to Gildora in last year's Ascot Gold Cup, stamped himself as the likely winner of the highlight of the Royal Meeting with a dour display of stamina in the Henry II Stakes at Sandown yesterday.

Forcibly ridden by Willie Carson, Dick Hollingworth's five-year-old beat Seismic Wave by 2½ lengths with Eastern Mystic three-quarters of a length away third.

Carson was impressed by Longboat's courage. Watching the video recording of the race he remarked, "Just look at that, they were all going better than me. Now there's Seismic Wave coming to swallow me up but the old horse just keeps going and the further he goes, the better he likes it."

Dick Hern, the winning trainer, watched the race on television at West Hlsy. "I was delighted with that," he said afterwards. "Longboat just stuck his neck out and keeps running."

Discussing his Epsom plans, the Royal trainer continued, "Sharoud runs in the Derby and Petoel goes for the Coronation Cup. Seismic Wave and Longboat are likely to be my only runners in the Oaks." Carson has yet to make his choice between Seismic Wave, Shalagh Hera's Cheshire Oaks winner, and the Queen's filly, Longboat, who finished runner-up to Mill on the Floss at Lingfield.

Double Schwartz also showed himself to be an outstanding candidate for Ascot because when turning home after his rivals in the 1000 Guineas, "I'd ideally like to ride him in the King's Stand Stakes," said Pat Eddery, the winning jockey. "I can't see anything to beat him the way he did that."

The most extraordinary performance in the five-furlong dash was put up by Grey Desir, who finished like a rocket to take second place after being last of all with only two furlongs left.

Charlie Nelson, delighted to have given Robert Sangster yet another birthday present after the celebrations on the Isle of Man over the weekend, commented, "Double Schwartz has really come to himself this season. He's always been a year behind himself. He has strengthened and thickened out beyond all belief, so I can give him twice as much work as he did last year."

The Lambourn trainer considered Double Schwartz to be at his most effective over five furlongs and envisages aiming the five-year-old at races like the William Hill Sprint Championship and the Prix de l'Abbaye later in the year.

Carson went on to complete a 54-1 double when riding Styai Kaleen to an astonishingly comfortable victory in the previously competitive-looking Selfridges Whitsun Cup.

"Styia Kaleen will probably go for the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot," said John Dunlop, "then I've got a pattern race in Germany earmarked for him. Yesterday's principal Derby winner concerned Arkar and Jareer. Yves Saint-Martin has been booked to ride Kaitis Al Said's recent runner-up to Fast Topaze in the Prix de la Chapelle Stakes. Kaitis has engaged Brian Rouse for Jareer."

3.45 REDCAR STAKES (Amateurs: £1,382; 1m 4f) (12)

1. 3-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 2. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 3. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 4. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 5. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 6. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 7. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 8. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 9. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 10. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 11. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0. 12. 1-00 ATLESTIDE (M) 10-0-0.

4.15 MALCOLM WINTERS MAIDEN STAKES (3-Y-O: £2,334; 1m 3f) (12)

1. 1-00 DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 2. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 3. DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 4. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 5. DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 6. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 7. DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 8. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 9. DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 10. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 11. DENTON Denny Smith 10-0-0. 12. Denny Smith 10-0-0.

4.45 FRED ANDERSON HANDICAP (2m 11f; 5/12)

1. 1-00 BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 2. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 3. BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 4. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 5. BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 6. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 7. BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 8. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 9. BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 10. Denny Smith 10-0-0. 11. BARBER Denny Smith 10-0-0. 12. Denny Smith 10-0-0.

5.15 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

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5.45 HEADLINE NOVICES' HANDICAP HURDLE (2m 11f; 5/12)

1. 4444 VOTANT (D) 10-0-0. 2. Williams 10-











**Edited by Peter Dear  
and Christopher Davalle**

**Edited by Peter Dear  
and Christopher Davalle**

## CHOICE

tales of bureaucratic tussles with insurance companies and of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board taking 20 months to process a claim. And meanwhile innocent people whose lives have been shattered are thrown back on their own resources and try the best they can to pick up the pieces. It is not an edifying story.

**■ ODE TO ST CECILIA**  
(Radio 4, 11am) is an example of something radio does exquisitely well: a half hour playlist which distils emotion and challenges the imagination and would not be enhanced one jot by the addition of pictures. Written by Gabriel Josipovici and beautifully acted

of a romance that fails to blossom. She is a brilliant musician, a supreme exponent of the baroque oboe, an academic in English literature. Old friends who have not seen each other for years meet after a concert on one of his penodic visits from abroad. She is delighted to see him and they spend a weekend in the West Country but his attempt to formalize the relationship brings an unwilling response. The strength of the play is that it makes the listener do the work for much is left unsaid and meanings have to be carefully assembled from whatever verbal clues the writer chooses to offer.

9. Rayon: Estemada 2/3, Op. 39  
 11. Quinetet m G, Op. 33 No 5  
 Sonata m E flat  
 38) m Water: Kilar (piano)  
 Symphony No 75, in D  
 10.10 The Flowers in Spring  
 BBC Singers, cond John  
 Poole. Britten (Five Flower  
 Songs); E J Moeran  
 (Songs of Springtime: seven  
 Elizabethan poems)  
 10.30 Stenhammar: Symphony  
 No 2 in G minor Op 34.  
 Gounburg Sw  
 11.15 Stravinsky: Sonata in G.  
 Op 30 No 3. Enesco  
 (Sonata No 2 in F minor. Op  
 6). Sarasate (Caprice  
 Basque. Op 24). with  
 Taketshi Shimizu (violin)  
 and Gordon Back (piano).  
 12.10 BBC Welsh SO, cond  
 Owain Arwel Jones  
 with Paul Parmentier's  
 Cymroirion Orchestra

Zemplier, The  
Entertainer: Johann Strauss  
Isom), arr. Casadeo.  
11.57 News 12.00 Liscidown.  
VHF only From 6.55-  
6.55am Open University.  
Modern Art: Marxist  
Aesthetic.

## Radio 2

On medium wave. VHF  
stations at end of Radio 1.  
News at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.  
5.30am, 6.30pm, 7.30 and 8.30.  
Sports Desk 1.05pm, 2.02,  
3.02, 4.02, 5.05, 6.02, 6.45 (mt  
only), 9.55 Cricket Scoreboard  
7.30pm.  
4.00am Charles Moore (s) 8.30  
Ray Moore (nt) 7.30 Derek James  
Isom 9.30 Ken Bran (s) 11.00  
Michael Ait: Plus your medical  
questions, as asked by Dr Bill

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**Radio 4**  
On long wave, VHF variations at an  
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**5.55** am Shipping. **6.00** News  
Breithen: Weather. **6.10**  
Farming Today. **6.25** Prayer  
for the Day(s).

**6.30** Today, incl **6.30, 7.30,**  
**8.30** News Summary.  
**6.45** Business News. **6.55,**  
**7.55** Weather. **7.00, 8.00**  
Today's News. **7.20** Your  
Letters. **7.25, 8.25** Sport.

and Alun Hoddinot's  
Symphony No 2. 1.00  
News  
1.05 Bath International  
Festival 1986. Live relay  
Augustin Duman (violin) and  
Jean-Philippe Collard  
piano: Debussy's Sonata in  
G minor; Franck's  
Sonata in A, Op 28. 1.30  
2.00 Guitar recital by Vladimir  
Mikulke plays works by  
Albeniz, arr Segovia,  
Debussy, arr Mikulka,  
Bartok and Koshkin.  
2.30 Kubeik and Kubeik.  
Father and son as

Doimen (S) 1.05 David Jacobs (S)  
2.05 Giona Humford (S) 3.30  
David Hamilton (S) 5.05 John Dunn  
15.7 0.00 Bob Halness presents (S)  
15) 9.25 Song by Song by  
Sonahem: The composer and  
lyricist takes to Sheridan Money.  
9.55 Sports 10.00 The  
impressions 10.30 10.30 In Sony I  
Have 1 A Cue 11.00 John  
B. Sewell presents Round Midnight  
(series from midnight) 1.00am  
Peter Dickson presents Nightride  
(S) 3.00-4.00 A Little Night  
Music (S).

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**8.43** **Penge Papers.** The confessions of an unwaged metropolitan househusband. Written and read by Brian Wright (2)

**9.00** **News.**

**9.05** **Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.** An opportunity for listeners to express their views and question experts on a subject of current interest.

**10.00** **News.** From Our Own Correspondent. Life and politics abroad reported by BBC foreign

Kupelick (Cانونزيتا),  
Raphaىل Kupelick (A)  
A symphonic Perpetua for  
organ and orchestra -  
first UK broadcast,  
Beethoven's Symphony  
No 3, in E flat (Eroica).  
4.00 The Scholars. Vocal  
music by Orlando  
Lassus. Cipriano de Rons.  
Thomas Bateson, John  
Vitbye, Hans Leo Hassler.  
Arcadelt. Claudin de  
Sermisy. Sarrasin and  
Jannquin. Live from  
Broadcasting House. 4.55

News on the half hour from  
6:30am until 9:30pm and at 12:00  
midnight.

5.30am Adnan John 7.00 Mike  
Smith & Breakfast Show 9.30  
Simon Bates & Mammoth Mail  
Coach Drive 12.30pm Newsbeat  
(Frank Partridge) 12.45 Gary  
Davies 3.00 Mike Read 5.30  
Newsbeat (Frank Partridge)  
5.45 Bruno Brookes till 8.30 a  
review of the new Top 40  
singles chart 7.30 Janice Long and  
John Walter & Diary 10.00  
12.00 John Peel's i. VHF Radios 1

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and David Long tackle wildlife questions from an audience at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

**12.00** News: You and Yours presented by Pattie Coldwell.

**12.27** Brain of Britain 1986 (5) Nationwide general knowledge contest. 12.55 Weather. Travel.

**1.00** The World At One: News.

**1.40** The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.

**2.00** News, Woman's Hour.

Op 12: Dream Children, Op 34.  
**7.30** Virgin of the Clearways, play by Jeremy Sandford, with Niall Stacy and Sylvester Touzel  
**8.35** Anthony Goldstone (piano) plays Beethoven's Variations on Righini's air 'venni amore' (WO6 65) and Schubert's Klavierstücke (D 946).  
**9.25** Miracles, by Roger Burford-Mason. Reader: Geoffrey Collins.

9.09 Report of the British Press 9.15 What's New 10.00 World Today 9.30 Through My Window 9.50  
9.50 Look Ahead 9.45 What's New 10.00  
News 10.01 Discovery 11.00 News 11.15  
News About Britain 11.30 News  
11.30 News 11.30 News 11.30 News  
International 12.00 Radio News 12.02  
Open Sesame! 12.35 Personal 12.35  
12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 News 1.10  
Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.30  
Recording of the Week 2.00 Outlook 2.00  
Pedal Pusher 3.00 Radio 3.00 News  
Good Show 4.00 News 4.09 Con-  
mentary 4.15 Omnibus 5.45 Social  
Round-up 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00  
News 8.05 Twenty-Four Hours 8.05  
Omnibus 9.00 News 9.01 On the Edge 9.01  
Back Charge 9.15 Confrontation 9.15

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**FREQUENCIES:** Radio 1:105.3  
92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m  
1458kHz/208m: VHF 94.9; W

2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/433m;  
VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/15

**SCOTTISH** As London ex-  
cept. 9.25am Sessan  
Street. 10.25 Looks Familiar. 11.10-  
11.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 12.30pm  
Gaming Time. 1.20-1.30  
News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters  
5.15-5.45 Emmetdale Farm. 5.50  
News and Scotland Today. 6.35 Cross-

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1.30-2.30 Court Practice 5.15-5.45  
Sons and Daughters 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.25 Police Five 6.35-7.00  
Crossroads 11.30 Champions 12.30pm  
Company Closedown.

**BORDER** As London except:  
8.25pm Sesame Street.  
10.30-11.30 Tarzan 1.20pm News.  
1.30-2.30 Repeat 3.30-4.00 Sesame  
and Daughters 6.00 Lookaround 6.35-  
7.00 Crossroads 8.00-9.00 Hotel 11.30  
Who's the Greatest? 12.00  
Closedown.

**ANGLIA** As London except:  
8.25am Sesame Street.  
10.30 Cartoon 10.35 Captain Scarlet  
11.00-11.30 Jacksons 12.30pm-1.00

**TYNE TEES** As London except: 9.30am Sesame Street, 10.30am Nature of Things, 11.50am-11.30am Carpool, 1.20pm News, 1.10pm News, 1.40pm News, 2.10pm News and Mrs King, 6.00pm Northern Line, 6.35-7.00pm Crossroads, 8.00-9.00pm Horat, 11.30pm All At St Mike Estate, 12.00am News, Crossroads, Closeown.

7:30 Out and About, 8:00-9:00 Hotel.  
11:30 Hardcastle and McCormack.  
12:30am News, Closedown.

**ULSTER** As London except:  
9:25am Seaside Street.  
10:55 Cannon, 10:55 Pazzwinners.  
11:55-12:30 Pantomime, 12:30pm  
Luncheon, 1:20-2:30 Hart to Hart.  
3:30-4:00 Horses for Courses, 5:00 GOLF  
Evening Union, 6:25 Garry Dairs,  
6:35-7:00 Crossroads, 8:00-9:00 Falcon  
Crest, 11:30 Sweeney, 12:25am  
News, Closedown.

**CHANNEL** As London except:  
9:25am Seaside Street.  
10:30 Malt and Jenny, 10:55  
Donald Duck, 11:05-11:30 Orphans of  
Wid, 12:00pm News, 1:30-2:30 Count-

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**Index**

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The story of  
**Lawrence of Arabia**  
by Terence Ralligan

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## SPORT

# England rally but India take the series

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

Set a target of 255 by India, England soon lost the wickets of Gooch and Fowler in the second of the Texaco Trophy matches at Old Trafford yesterday. But they made a proper challenge after that, led by Gower. There was never any question, though, of their having anything to spare.

It was a grand day's cricket — spirited, friendly, entertaining and good value for anyone's money. Twenty-five overs from the end, the match was still as wide open as when it began. Gower and Lamb were going well enough, and England still had eight wickets left. Against that, it was not an easy pitch on which to force the pace, and India's bowlers have learned to give little away in these one-day games.

Then Lamb was run-out by the purest mischance and Gower was bowled, hooking at a ball that kept low. Before long Gattling and Pringle were needing to score at seven an over for England to level the series, and at some quite impossible rate to win the Texaco Trophy, decided on the overall scoring rate if each side has a victory to its credit. Another time it might be more satisfactory to stage a three-match series.

India played the same side as at the Oval last Saturday. For England, Edmonds came in for Taylor. This time Gower won the toss and chose to field. Morning showers had given way to broken cloud as Dilley began the match with a maiden. Playing as though the second over of the match was the last, Gavaskar drove his first ball for four and was caught at second slip off his sixth. Srikanth and Azharuddin, batting more judiciously, then laid the foundation of a good total and set the tenor of the day.

All the Indians that came later also played their part.

There were many lovely strokes, a regular cascade of them during a sixth-wicket partnership of 104 between Shastri and Kapil Dev. I am not sure whose innings I enjoyed most — Srikanth's, Shastri's or Kapil Dev's. Srikanth's played while the ball was new, was of the highest class. Kapil's marvellously uninhibited and

## Scoreboard

| INDIA  |             |
|--|-------------|
| K. Srikanth c Fowler b Emburey   | 67          |
| S. M. Gavaskar c Gooch b Emburey   | 4           |
| M. Azharuddin c Gower b Edmonds  | 10          |
| D. B. Vengsarkar b Emburey   | 29          |
| S. M. Patel b Dilley   | 12          |
| R. J. Shastri not out  | 51          |
| Kapil Dev c Gattling b Dilley  | 51          |
| C. Sharma not out  | 14          |
| Extras (D.S., B.A., W.2, N.B.3)  | 14          |
| Total (8 wickets, 55 overs)  | 254         |
| ENGLAND  |             |
| I.C. S. Pandit, R. M. H. Binny and Mariner   | Did not bat |
| Smith did not bat  |             |
| FALL OF WICKETS: 1-4, 2-49, 3-109, 4-117, 5-130, 6-234                             |             |
| BOWLING: Dilley 11-3-48-2, Edmonds 11-1-49-1, Pringle 11-4-29-2, Emburey 11-1-46-2 |             |
| Umpires: H. D. Bird and D. J. Constant   |             |
| INDIA  |             |
| G. Fowler c and b Binny  | 10          |
| G. A. Gooch b and b Kapil Dev  | 81          |
| D. J. Gower b Binny  | 45          |
| A. J. Lamb run out   | 20          |
| M. W. Gattling not out   | 14          |
| D. R. Pringle not out  | 12          |
| Extras   | 12          |
| Total (4 wickets, 46 overs)  | 159         |
| FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-27, 3-142, 4-157  |             |

Shastri's as well-judged as either.

To add to the enjoyment, England fielded better than for a long time. Gower showed the way with a splendid save in the covers. Next ball Edmonds followed suit. By lunch the whole side had grass stains on their flannels from where they had been throwing themselves around. There was a brilliant catch by Gower, right-handed above his head at mid-wicket, to account for Azharuddin, and a nice one by Fowler just in from the mid-wicket boundary. Downton

had a more difficult time behind the wicket: the life he gave Srikanth off Emburey made no difference. Srikanth being out in the same over, but Kapil was only 23 when he should have been stumped, also off Emburey.

By lunch India were 130 for five from 36 overs. When, first ball afterwards, Patel was bowled by Dilley, they were in danger of making decidedly too few. The pitch had already lost its tinge of green and the sun was shining by now on a fine crowd. But Kapil struck a balance between daring and discretion, and Shastri is as good a one-day all-rounder as there is. With pretty nearly the full crowd in use, and the outfield not especially fast, there was a lot of running to be done.

When Gooch was given out in the seventh over of England's innings, I am not sure that even he knew how. The scorers entered it as caught at the wicket. At tea umpire Constant said he had adjudged Gooch leg before. The ball must just have flicked the pad. Three overs later Binny, following through, stuck out his right hand and took a reflex return catch to get rid of Fowler.

At 27 for two England faced another collapse. But Lamb, happier not to have to starve against the slow bowlers, and Gower set about playing themselves in. As much as anything this meant getting used to the low bounce of the ball. It took time, but the captain and Lamb added 115 together in 24 overs, and when Lamb was run out in the unlikeliest of ways England had victory in their sights. A firm return drive by Gower was deflected off Sharma's foot into the bowlers' stumps with Lamb out of his ground. India needed that.

## YACHTING

## Vancouver place for Brooks

By Barry Pickthall

The Laser sailor, Christine Brooks, confirmed her place in the IYRU women's world championships in Vancouver later this year by winning the women's UK championships held at Hayling Island over the weekend with a clean sweep of victories.

Miss Brooks, who hails from Maldon Sailing Club, dominated this 23-strong single-handed class to such an extent she was able to catch an early train home leaving Nicholas Ponsford and Sarah Pipes to fight over second place in the final heat yesterday afternoon.

Competition for the women's two-handed class sailed in 470s proved more intense with Kay Hedgecock and Ruth Russell just pipping the sisters, Debbie and Tracey Jordan, for the title. Both crews earned places at the forthcoming 470 world championship in Spain, though university studies may force their place in favour of Diana Shellcock and Sarah Robertson from Oban, who finished third.

In the UK Olympic indicator trials for places at Keil Olympic Week and the Euro-

pean championships also held at Hayling Island Sailing Club this weekend, the Laser world champion, Lawrence Crispin, dominated the Finn single-handed class while Ian Gray and Malcolm Bishop took the Tornado catamaran class. The 470 class saw Adrian Stead and Andy Hemming from Parkstone steal the thunder from David Smith-White and his crew, John Brooks, while Will Henderson finished top among the three-strong Soling fleet. Richard Westwood took the Flying Dutchman honours.

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## FOOTBALL

## Diplomatic success for Robson

Bobby Robson, the England manager, and his World Cup players scored a diplomatic victory at Monterrey's airport as they put a troubled 12-hour trip from Vancouver behind them to win over the local reception committee and a Press conference dropping loaded questions in their path.

An Aeromexico computer error at Los Angeles meant the party of 35 arrived to find they were not booked on the flight to Monterrey. When they eventually did get aboard a large amount of luggage belonging to the squad and the Press failed to catch the same plane, and two-thirds of the way south the plane had to make an unscheduled fueling stop.

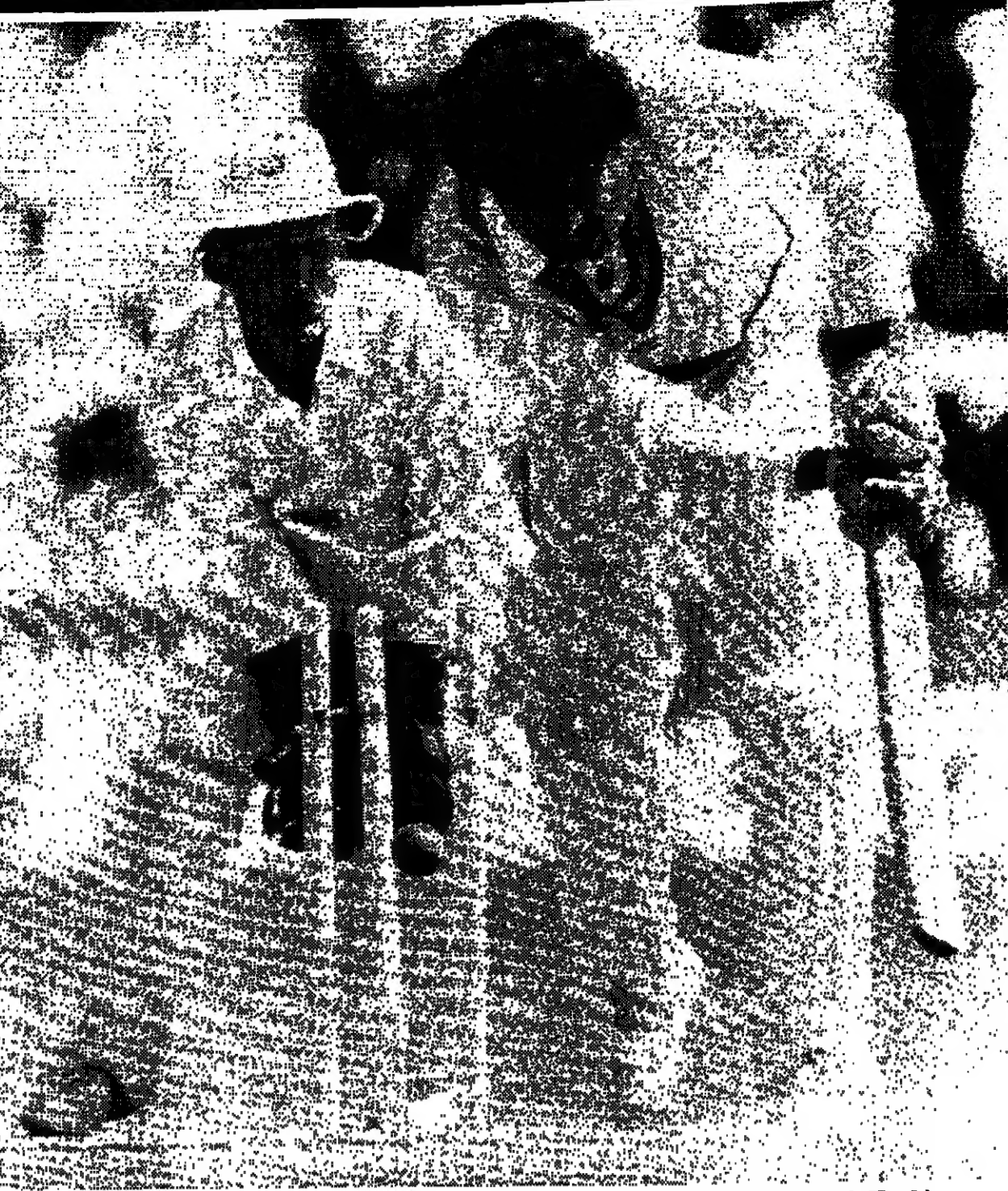
A semi-official complaint by the Football Association's travel agent brought only a shrug from the Mexican airline operator.

The Monterrey public, however, welcomed the players warmly. Several hundred were at the airport to greet them amid heavy security.

In front of Mexican television cameras Robson was diplomacy personified, parrying potentially dangerous questions about the city, the heat and the opposition in fine style. The players, each individually spoken to by Robson on the flight, also avoided controversy.

Gary Lineker travelled with his left wrist heavily strapped, but despite a lingering pain, is expected to be ready to train in a day or so. An X-ray will be taken after the swelling subsides in about a week to show whether there is a crack in a wrist bone. But he is confident that even then he could play.

Photograph, page 38



Wrong-footed: Vengsarkar is bowled by Emburey at Old Trafford yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Harris)

## BOXING

## Hodkinson likely to lose Games place

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Paul Hodkinson, the exciting young featherweight ABA champion, is almost certain to be excluded from the Commonwealth Games team when the England selectors meet on Friday to consider why he was absent from the first training camp from May 22 to 25.

Hodkinson, who is reported to be joining Barry McGuigan at the world champion's training headquarters in Palm Springs, California, will also miss the next two camps at Blackpool and Crystal Palace. His club, Kirkby, have informed the ABA that he is going on holiday with his aunt to the United States and will not be returning until June 24, the day after McGuigan's World Boxing Association featherweight title defence against Fernando Sosa, of Argentina, in Las Vegas.

Any training Hodkinson might do with McGuigan would not be considered of any value for the purposes of the Games. England's training camps are specially geared to the "speed event" of the amateur, not the endurance of the professional.

England's selectors are unlikely to take kindly to Hodkinson going off to work with McGuigan without their permission. If Hodkinson is ruled out it is almost certain that he will join the professional ranks with B.J. Eastwood, McGuigan's manager.

Nicklaus, hosting the event in his home town, excited the gallery with a burst of six consecutive birdies from the 10th to the 15th holes, a record for the course and matching the best of the season on the PGA tour. But Don Pooley finished second with 375 and Johnny Miller and Mark O'Meara third on 376. John Mahaffey tied with Nicklaus at 377.

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## Sutton 17 under par

Hal Sutton, of the United States, hit a final round of 68 to score a record-breaking four-stroke victory in the Jack Nicklaus Memorial Tournament at Dublin, Ohio. His 271 total was 17 under par, and nine shots better than the old record jointly held by Nicklaus, Andy Bean and David Graham. It earned him \$100,000 (£64,500) from a total purse of approximately \$377,000.

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Results, page 30

## Level best

The high jumper, Stefka Kostadinova, of Bulgaria, cleared 2.07 metres in Sofia, equalling the world record height of her countrywoman, Ludmila Andonova.

## ATHLETICS

## Elliott shows a sharper edge

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

Peter Elliott's first important British race since he had to drop out of the Olympic 800 metres semi-final with a stress fracture proved that he has lost little of his door competitive ability when he won in 1min 46.66sec yesterday. But Elliott had to overcome David Sharpe, a young man with as much promise as Elliott showed three years ago, to win the United Kingdom championship, sponsored by HFC Trust, at Cwmbran.

Sharpe surprised everyone, including Elliott, who had been used to the young man's waiting tactics when he dashed ahead into the very strong wind, and led until 100 metres to go, when Elliott swept past.

The 1,500 metres was a similar story with Rob Harrison, the more experienced runner, eventually beating John Gladwyn, another young man, like Sharpe, who is destined to make his mark soon on British and international athletics.

Neil Horsfield had set a fast early pace. Gladwyn took Harrison well away from the rest of the pursuers, until Harrison too swept past in the final straight to win in a fast 3min 35.75sec.

Phil Brown was within 0.03sec of his personal best with a 400 metres victory in 45.29sec, the fastest in Europe so far this year. But the strong headwinds in the straight, around 2.5 metres per second, prevented the race living up to the expectations of Saturday's heat.

But the promise is still there of improvement in times for the seven men last season who were under 46sec. Roger

Black, of Southampton, last year's European junior champion, led off at what proved to be a suicidal pace. He was close to 21sec for the first 200 metres, with Brown still some way down.

But Black lost his impetus at about 300 metres when he hit the wind, as Brown started his surge which took him to victory. Also impressive was Brian Whittle, of Ayr, who knocked over a second off his personal best, just pipping Black with 45.38 to Black's 45.48 in third place. Kris Akabusi was also well under 46sec in fourth place.

It was a welcome comeback to international form for Brown, who ran his best time of 45.26sec in the same championship last year, and then injured a hamstring so badly shortly afterwards that he missed the rest of the season.

He put his successful return down to running longer distances, two to three miles for a sprinter in the winter, and said: "Getting places in the relay teams this year is going to be very difficult, because there is a lot more to come from Roger and Kris."

The inaugural women's 10,000 metres championship turned into a farce when the organizers insisted, as they had done with the men's 10,000 metres the previous day, that the lapped runners should drop out. Since women's 10,000 metres running is in infancy, anything under 35 minutes at this stage is admirable, but women were being pulled out of the already small field who were clearly capable of doing that.

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## SPORT IN BRIEF

## Budd's hope

Zola Budd celebrated her 20th birthday sitting in the sunshine watching the UK Athletics Championships at Cwmbran and in a television interview said she still hopes to run the 1,500 metres at the Commonwealth Games. Controversy still surrounds her eligibility because she has spent less than six months in England in the past year. She only returned to Britain from a training spell in South Africa on Friday.

## Roche second

Erik Pedersen, of Norway, pulled away from Stephen Roche, of Ireland, to win the 155-mile fifteenth stage of the Giro d'Italia cycle race ending at Erba in the hills of Piedmont after racing from the ski resort of Sauze d'Oulx. Giuseppe Saronni, of Italy, retained the pink jersey as overall leader in the 22-stage event.

## Danish blue

Derbyshire have awarded a county cap to Ole Mortensen, their 28-year-old Danish seam bowler. He was invited by Derbyshire for a trial three years ago.

## Aurelius theory is put to the test

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

The French championships are tough. One of the first things a young man has to learn about them (and the young women are not much better off) is that it is possible to sweat and strain on brick-coloured shale in temperatures exceeding 100°F for more than four hours and still have only a 50 per cent chance of winning. Mentally and physically drained, the unlucky 50 per cent have little consolation other than the fact that even made centuries ago by Marcus Aurelius: "One can survive anything except death."

This arduous lesson in philosophy was driven home yesterday in one of the first series of matches to populate the 16 courts. Leonardo Lavalle of Mexico, aged 18, was beaten 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-7, 9-7 in four hours and a quarter by Simon Youl of Tasmania, aged 28. They played on court eight, where the only relief from the heat was the shade cast over one corner of the run-back by a massive horse-chestnut. Youl served for the match at 5-4, in the fourth set, Lavalle served for it at 6-5 in the fifth, and both seemed to age visibly as hope and frustration receded in turn.

## Nystrom has gone off the boil

All this was viciously savoured, with evident relief, by such spectators as Brian Gottfried, Tom Gorman, Bob Howe and Dick Stockton, who used to endure the same awful reminders that *Ragout de Mouton* or *Pot-au-Feu*, make good eating but take a long time to cook. There were a lot of handshakes and memories around the courts yesterday. Bob Carmichael, Pierre Darmon, Owen Davidson, Billy Knight, Ray Moore, Paul Ramirez and Fred Stolle were among the host of old heroes remembering their youth and — in the presence of Lavalle and Youl — perhaps being grateful for its passing.

The draw suggests that this year's singles semi-final will be Ivan Lendl v Yannick Noah, Boris Becker v Mats Wilander, Martina Navratilova v Chanda Kocher-Kilch, and Steffi Graf v Chris Lloyd. Lendl and Noah look to have easier draws than Becker and Wilander. Of the other obvious challengers, Joakim Nystrom has temporarily gone off the boil after playing too much and winning too often, whereas Henri Leconte is bursting with *flair* after a five-month break, enforced by illness. Stefan Edberg is one of several hazards confronting Becker.

The interesting feature of the women's draw is that Miss Graf has just won four tournaments in a row and, in the process, has beaten all the other fancied contenders. She is still three weeks short of her seventeenth birthday but may already be good enough to become the youngest champion here.

Yesterday Mrs Lloyd, wearing a skirt that might be described as the colour of the fuschia (put the gun down to the heat), had a 6-0, 6-1 win against the French junior champion, Cécile Caumont, who briefly had an illusion of glory when the scoreboard gave her the second set at 6-2.

In the intimate arena of Court One, Carling Bassett explored the attractive possibilities of lime-green and, more to the point, played the important rallies more boldly and more tidily than Catherine Tanvier. On Court 14, which is almost outside the premises, Frederica Bonisignori of Rome had an astonishing 6-0, 6-0 win over Amanda Tobin Dingwall of New South Wales, who scored only 10 points.

## Slav heavyweight falls in three

Annabel Croft lost only six games to Helena Dahlstrom of Sweden, almost two years her junior. Britain's only competitor in the men's singles, John Lloyd and Jeremy Bates, were beaten by qualifiers respectively, Lewis Mattar (Brazil) and Marco Ostoja (Yugoslavia). Bates made a tenacious recovery from two sets down to take Ostoja to five.

Ostoja's heavyweight compatriot, Slobodan Zivonjovic, played three strenuous sets with Eric Jelen but lost all of them. Jelen, aged 21, may be Germany's best chance of an adequate second round to Becker. Jelen is left, smart and, in some ways, even more talented than Becker. He was too good for the mighty Zivonjovic, who could double for Sylvester Stallone in the role of "Rocky".

The Germans to watch here, though, may be Miss Graf and Becker, the teenagers from Baden: a region formerly better known for its white wine.

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